The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 78. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Japanese Minister has taken up his bed and board at Madrid.

—Harrisburg is happy now; the State Capitol will not be removed.

—There is another break in the direct cable, about forty miles off Rye Beach.

—M. Charles Doucher has been elected permanent Secretary of the French Academy.

—They had another fight in the House of Lords over the Empress-Queen title yesterday.

—They are getting to be thoroughly worked up on the Chinese question at San Francisco.

—The New York Chamber of Commerce is about celebrating its one hundred and eighth birthday.

—James Anthony Froude and Anthony Trollope have been added to the English Copyright Commission.

—The London grain markets appear still to hold the recent advance in prices, and the trade improves steadily.

—The tide in the Delaware, on account of the storm on Wednesday, rose eight feet higher than was ever known before.

—The breaking of the dam at Worcester yesterday again caused wide spread dismay among the people and resulted in great loss of property.

—Another one scotched. Barnard says that it's a lie that he used his influence with Gen. Grant to secure a sutlership for Barrow for a consideration.

—The proposed retirement of the Czar appears partially confirmed. It is stated that the Czarevitch will be entrusted with the Regency during the summer, being temporarily invested with full sovereign power.

—Norton & Co., proprietors of the Manchester Steel Works at Newton Heath, England, Lancashire, England, failed. Their liabilities are estimated at 50,000 pounds.

—The plague in the East has reached Bagdad, where there are ten cases daily. The Egyptian sanitary authorities quarantine all arrivals from the Persian Gulf.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House estimates of the deficiencies in the Executive Departments for the current fiscal year, amounting to $2,700,000.

—Another man gets free on the insanity plea. The lucky man is Romaine Dillon, of New York. His victim was John R. Dilaks, who departed this life at Westminster Hotel, on New Year's eve through the agency of a bullet from Romaine's pistol.

—So great has been the opposition to the bill in the Maryland Legislature to suspend the Sunday law, and allow the sale of liquor in Baltimore during the Centennial Exhibition, that it is probable it will remain in the hands of the committee to which it was committed without being reported.

—Frederick Polidfo, of St. Louis, was determined to die. On Wednesday he severed the arteries in his wrists, but not dying quickly, he finished the job by hanging himself to a bed post with a towel. No cause is assigned. He was a member of the firm of Roesh & Co., and seemed to be prospering.

—The prospects of an English team at the Centennial every day become fainter. The Irish and Scotch Clubs are determined to send representatives, and England refuses to come in any but an imperial team. This will be a matter of general regret, but if England's marksmen are so doubtful of their ability to cope single handed with the Americans, they are, perhaps, wise in refusing to come out.

—Who shall say that romancing does not pay? The novelist Onida is in Florence, and has become almost entirely *Italianata*. She may any day be seen driving very fast, with her horses belled and feathered in Italian style, and she lives a mile or two out of town in one of the most celebrated villas of Tuscany, shut in beautiful gardens, where a little later in the season she gives garden parties.

—Soldering in Massachusetts is a costly pastime, as shown by these figures produced by the Springfield *Republican*, which paper calls for retrenchment in the matter by the State Legislature. New York State supports a militia of 22,000 men on $250,000 annually; Pennsylvania 10,000 men on $102,000, while it took just $264,757 to support 6,500 militia of Massachusetts during the past year.

—How well these lines express the present season:

> The weather cock is dancing round,
> And will not settle east or west;
> The air is chill and moist all round,
> And all the sky in gloom is dressed.
> Uncertain spring! Poets were right
> Who gave thee female form and face,
> For change is ever your delight,
> And fickleness your chiefest grace;
> And now you smile to hear men say
> "I wonder if 'twill rain to-day?"

—The Canadian Parliament, without regard to party, has resolved to proceed to the immediate construction of the Canada Pacific railway, which is a line from a desert through a wilderness to a swamp. The construction of the road was one of the conditions of confederation, but the Government is not yet ready to carry out the condition, and the confederation, once established, stands in little danger of an overthrow.

—Mr. Huffaker, of Monticello, Ky., died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at Louisville Thursday morning. He came to the city several days ago, and while suffering from malaria purchased an antidote. On Wednesday evening he again went out to procure, as he said, quinine. Thursday morning he was discovered in a dying condition, having taken morphine. Before expiring he cried out, "The druggist gave me morphine for quinine."

—The State Supreme Court at Omaha in session at Lincoln, yesterday unanimously affirmed the validity of the bridge bonds issued by the precincts and counties of the State. It also decided in the suit brought against the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, in that they are liable for the damages caused by prairie fires caused by their engines. A large number of suits have been withheld awaiting the decision in this case. They will be pushed now.

—During a snow storm last Monday night Mrs. George Holton and two children living near Wamega, Kansas, started to go to a neighbor's house, only a quarter of a mile distant. Darkness coming on and the storm raging they became bewildered, and were wandering about the prairie until they became exhausted. They were found on Wednesday morning not twenty rods off the house they were in search of. The mother had taken off nearly all her clothes to protect the children and was herself in an almost naked condition.

—The New York *Tribune* hits the nail on the head when it says: "We fail to see from anything yet brought to light that in the matter of 'lay' Cooke, McCulloch & Co. in London, at the time of the panic, Secretary Robeson did anything more than a prudent business man would have done under the same circumstances. The Government has lost nothing yet by its leniency, while it would have lost at once and heavily if he had insisted on throwing his financial agents into bankruptcy."

—"Decidedly we are being Americanized," exclaims the Paris *Figaro*. "We have already the republic, which is a good beginning; we have an American circus; we have American railroads (street cars); in less than six months three great theatres will represent American pieces; bars have been established in several of the restaurants of Paris; we have also stealing in the American style (*à l'Americaine*), and we expect that American manners will be soon fully introduced in France so that when young ladies come into a full omnibus they will sit on the laps of the gentlemen!"

—Both as a commercial and financial enterprise the Suez canal of M. De Lesseps has been a wonderful success. During the progress of the work, as well as after its formal opening, it was viewed with aversion by England, who supplied very little of the capital with which it was carried to completion, but no sooner did it prove a business success than her government began to see its manifold advantages, and embraced the first opportunity to secure a controlling interest in it. The total income from the canal in 1875 aggregated about 32,660,000 francs, against 24,859,333 in 1874, and 22,891,000 in 1873. The net earnings, after deducting interest and current expenditures were about 4,000,000 francs.

—It now seems probable that Alexander II will retire. While there are no political reasons for such a step, and a few very valid ones why it should not be taken, it is possible that the state of the Emperor's health may compel him to withdraw temporarily from the cares of government. He is now 58 years of age, and has held the scepter of all the Russias for 21 years. The Czarevitch who will succeed him was born in March, 1845, is at present 31 years old, and has been heir to the Imperial crown since his twentieth year. He is of a somewhat morose and obstinate temperament, and has never manifested—perhaps because the opportunity has been wanting — any special intellectual capacity. He is chiefly known as the opponent of some of his father's projected plans of reform, as a sympathizer with France during the war of 1870-71, and of carry his dislike of Germany and German influence almost to the verge of hatred. But it is a saying which has the currency of an accepted truth, in Europe, that the Crown Prince always reverses the father's policy when he succeeds to his throne; and in the case of Alexander Alexandrovitch this impression has been increased by the known sympathies of his wife, the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. It is to be presumed, however, that Alexander II., better than any one else, understands the temper and inclinations of his son. He is too prudent to take such a step as a final and irrevocable abdication of his crown without security against any immediate or disturbing change in the policy of Russia.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Mine Ventilation Bill Passed by the Senate.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL BILL KILLED.

A Lively Debate in the House on the General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Logan Withdraws from the Pittsburgh Water Works Committee.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. NEWMYER introduced a bill authorizing Councils of cities of the second class to extend the time for the payment of municipal liens.

Also, one fixing the salary for interpreters of German and French in cities of the second class.

Bills Passed Finally.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, approved March 3, A. D. 1870, increasing the number of inspectors of coal mines and collieries.

A joint resolution providing for the relocation and re-marking of the boundary line known as Mason and Dixon's line, between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

To provide for the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

Defeated.

An act repealing the act of April 11, A. D. 1867, relating to the fees of notaries public in the county of Center.

An act to authorize and direct the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to pay certain moneys to be appointed by the Governor, the sum remaining in the Treasury and appropriated by section sixty-four of the General Appropriation act of May 27, A. D. 1871, for the removal of the Confederate dead who fell in the battle of Gettysburg.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock

Bills Passed Second Reading.

An act to provide for notice to certain mortgages and of sales made by order of Orphans' Courts. Passed.

An act relating to the use of motive power upon passenger railways. Passed.

An act empowering cities of the first class to petition Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the appointment of jurors for the assessment of damages arising from the opening or widening of streets. Passed.

An act to provide for the instruction of indigent blind children between the ages of nine and eleven years in the public schools of the Commonwealth. Passed.

A supplementary act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved April 9, 1872, prescribing the effect of voluntary assignments upon claims for wages of labor secured by said act. Passed.

An act appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish. Passed.

An act providing for uniformity of practice in the several courts in the Commonwealth. Passed.

A supplementary act, approved April 29, 1874, providing for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies and corporations for the encouragement and protection of commerce. Passed.

An act authorizing President Judges of Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Courts in certain cases. Passed.

An act to provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the capital of the State to Philadelphia. Indefinitely postponed—yeas 16, nays 15—which effectually kills the bill during the present session.

The Senate then took up and passed a large number of House bills on second reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Observance of the Sabbath.

The Senate met in evening session at 7:30 o'clock to consider the following bill on third reading or final passage, which bill was made a special order for this evening:

"An act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794."

Senator HERR opposed the passage of the bill in a speech replete with argument. His speech was a masterly effort, beautifully conceived and eloquently expressed, abounding in telling hits, and carrying conviction to the minds of his listeners.

Senator JONES (Philadelphia) earnestly advocated the passage of the bill in a lengthy speech, and was followed by Mr. STANTON in the same strain.

On its final passage the vote stood: Yeas 10, nays 17. Negatived.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The General Appropriation Bill.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Eight sections were read, when a motion prevailed that the committee rise.

Mr. HUHN (Republican) immediately moved that the committee sit again at once.

Mr. REIGHARD (Democrat) moved to amend by making the time for the sitting of the committee next Thursday.

The question being asked what was the reason of this amendment, Mr. REIGHARD replied that the Senate have declared they will pass no bill coming from the House after April 1st, and the purpose of postponing the Apprropriation bill is to test that body.

Mr. MITCHELL (Republican) raised the point of order that according to a joint rule of the Legislature giving priority to this bill until finally disposed of, it could not now be postponed.

The Speaker decided that the point was not well taken, and an appeal was taken from the decision by Messrs. Mitchell and Wolfe. The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 98, nays 66.

The amendment to postpone until Thursday was agreed to, when Mr. MITCHELL immediately called up the bill again as a privileged question.

This call was met by a point of order from Mr. REIGHARD, that a time being fixed for the consideration of a bill it could not be called up again.

The Chair decided that this point of order was well taken, when an appeal was taken by Messrs. MITCHELL and WOLFE.

On taking the vote on the question considerable confusion ensued by Messrs. WOLFE and MITCHELL insisting on a call of the yeas and nays.

The decision of the Chair was sustained, but a motion was immediately made by Messrs. HUHN and BROWN, of Erie, to reconsider.

On this motion the previous question was again moved and duly sustained on a call of the yeas and nay.

The motion to reconsider was defeated.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills on Second Reading.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock, and proceeded to the Consideration of bills on second reading.

An act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the constitution in relation to public printing, binding and the supply of paper therefor. Passed.

The Interest Question.

The bill fixing the rate of interest at six per cent., and making the penalty for taking usury the loss of both principal and interest, was up in the House and consumed the entire afternoon session.

Mr. Long's amendment permitting contracts to be made at a different rate than six per cent. was debated at length by Messrs. LONG, FOSTER, WISE and others in favor. The amendment was lost.

The amendment excepting savings banks and building and loan associations, and banks which have charters authorizing loaning money at a higher rate than six per cent., was also lost.

The bill passed second reading on a call of the yeas and nays by a vote of 103 yeas to 64 nays, indicating that it will pass the House finally.

Adjourned.

Another Resignation.

Mr. Logan, of Crawford, withdrew from the Pittsburgh Water Works Committee, and Mr. Richardson was appointed in his place. K.

Louisiana Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Judge Woods, of the Circuit Coart, to-day rendered a decision in the case of Morris Ranger vs. the City of New Orleans, in favor of the city, and declined to interfere with the premium bond plan by enjoining the city from paying its debts as it chooses. The State Funding Board to-day and yesterday funded nearly one and a half millions dollars of the State debt, including a number of the one million issue of levee bonds of 1865, recently declared valid by the Supreme Court. Nearly all the valid and unquestioned State debt has now been converted into the new consols.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Post Traderships Scandal.

Articles of Impeachment Against Belknap.

The Question of Issuing Silver Coin.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1876.

SENATE.

Memorials.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a memorial of the Legislature of Kentucky, asking Congress to take some action in relation to the case of E. O. M. Condon. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON also presented a memorial of citizens of Kentucky asking the barracks and arsenal at Newport, Kentucky, which it is proposed to remove to Columbus, Ohio, be restored to Newport, Kentucky. Referred.

By Mr. COCKRELL, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Missouri asking the President of the United States to intercede with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain for the release of E. O. M. Condon. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MORTON, a memorial of the contion of delegates representing the Society of Friends, remonstrating against the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. Referred.

Silver Coin.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and amend by inserting "the silver coin of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

Mr. SHERMAN said the only change in this bill is to make the silver coin of the country, except trade dollars, legal tender. Laid over.

The Mississippi Resolutions.

After the morning business the Senate took up Mr. Morton's Mississippi resolutions, and Mr. BAYARD spoke in opposition. His principal points were directed against the Department of Justice, consisting of exaggerated statements.

Mr. BOUTWELL defended the action of the Attorney General as necessary for the protection of the people in the South.

Addresses were also made by other Senators. Without disposing of the resolutions the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Committee Reports.

Mr. BURLEIGH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill directing naval estimates to be made in detail under the various heads of expenditure. After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if there was any conflict of construction between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the extradition treaty of 1842, and what legislation, if any, is proper to remove any difficulty in the execution of said treaty. Adopted.

Also a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries. The bill was made a special order for Saturday, the 15th of April.

Impeachment of Belknap.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, presented articles to be adopted and presented to the Senate in the maintenance and support of the impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors in office of Wm. H. Belknap, late Secretary of War, which were recommitted and ordered printed, with the understanding that they would be called up on Saturday next.

The impeachment articles are five in number, and are worded in the usual legal phraseology, one being largely a repetition of the other. The first article is as follows:

That Wm. W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War, to wit, on the 8th of October, 1870, had power and authority under the laws of the United States as Secretary of War to appoint a person to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States. That said Belknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading establishment at said military post, and thereafter said Caleb P. Marsh and one Jno. S. Evans did enter into an agreement in writing, substantially as follows. (Here the articles of agreement are set out in extenso.) That thereafter, on the 10th of October, 1870, said Belknap, as Secretary of War, did, at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said Jno. S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of such appointment said Belknap did on or about the 2d of October, 1870, unlawfully and corruptly receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500, and did at diverse times thereafter, that is on or about the 7th of January, 1871, and about the end of each three months during a term of two years, while he was still in office as Secretary of War, unlawfully receive from said Marsh like sums of $1,500 in consideration of the appointment of said Evans, and in consideration of his (Belknap's) permitting said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, whereby said Wm. W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War, as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The second article recites that said Wm. W. Belknap, while Secretary of War, as aforesaid, did on the 4th of November, 1873, wilfully, corruptly and unlawfully take and receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500 in consideration that he would continue to permit Jno. S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that he did improperly permit said Evans to continue to maintain said military post, and said Belknap was thereby guilty, while he was Secretary of War, of high crimes and misdemeanors in his said office.

The third article recites that said Wm. W. Belknap, as Secretary of War of the United States, did appoint John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that said Evans, by virtue of said appointment, had since, until the second day of March, 1876, maintained that trading establishment, and had before he was so appointed, and in order to procure such appointment and be continued therein, agreed with Marsh that in consideration of said Belknap's appointing him (Evans) to maintain said establishment at the instance and request as said Marsh, he (Evans) would pay to him (Marsh) a large sum of money, quarterly in advance, from the date of his said appointment by said Belknap, to wit, $1,000 during the year, and other large sums quarterly during each year, in order that he the said Evans should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain such trading establishment at such post. That Evans did pay to Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year until the month of December, 1875. That Marsh, upon the receipt of each of such payments, paid one-half thereof to Belknap, and said Belknap, while knowing these facts, and having power to remove Evans from such position at any time, criminally disregarding his duty as Secretary of War, basely prostituting his high office to his lust for private gain, did unlawfully and corruptly continue said Evans in such position, and permit him to maintain his establishment to the great injury and damage of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States stationed at such post, as well as to emigrants and freighters and other citizens of the United States, against public policy and the great disgrace and detriment of the public service, whereby Wm. W. Belknap was, as Secretary of War, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article four charges Belknap with having received from Marsh large sums of money for and in consideration of his (Belknap's) having appointed Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of his continuing him therein, whereby he (Belknap) had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. All of which is accompanied by seventeen specifications, setting out various times and circumstances of the payment of money.

Article five, after reciting the same general facts, charges that Belknap was induced to make the appointment of Evans by the influence and request of Marsh, and that Evans paid to Marsh, in consideration of such influence and request, divers large sums of money at various times, amounting to about $12,000 a year from the date of such appointment to the 25th of March, 1872, and amounting to about $6,000 a year thereafter until the 2nd of March, 1876, all of which facts said Belknap well knew; yet said Belknap, in consideration that he would permit said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment, that such payments might continue to be made to said Marsh by Evans, did corruptly receive from said Marsh, either for his own (Belknap's use or to be paid to the wife of said Belknap, diverse large sums of money at various times, setting out dates and amounts, all of which acts and doings were, while said Belknap was Secretary of War of the United States, high crimes and misdemeanors in his said office.

The close of the document is as follows:

And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that said Wm. W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The committee also reports the following resolution:

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

Silver Coin.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill appropriating $163,000 for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department and for the issue of silver coin in place of the fractional currency.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Reagan, providing that silver coins of the denomination of one dollar shall be legal tenders at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars in any one payment, and that silver coin of less than one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in one payment.

Mr. OLIVER offered as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's amendment an amendment providing that the trade dollar shall be a legal tender only to the amount of one dollar in any one payment, and that fractional silver coinage shall be a legal tender only for an amount less than one dollar.

The substitute was rejected. Mr. Reagan's amendment was also rejected.

The next vote was on an amendment of Mr. Wells, to add to Mr. Holman's amendment a proviso that if silver bullion is not presented for coinage in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the Treasury may purchase silver bullion for the purpose of coinage. On a vote by tellers there was a tie, eighty-eight on each side, whereupon Mr. Cox, Speaker *pro tem.*, voted aye. The yeas and nays were then demanded and ordered. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 117, nays 107.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Holman, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from making any further increase in the interest bearing debt of the United States by the issue and sale of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, but silver bullion shall be received by the several mints for coinage for private parties on the payment of a seignorge, provided that the silver coin and bullion shall not exceed the amount of fractional currency now authorized.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to strike out the first part of Mr. Holman's amendment, prohibiting an increase of the debt. Rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Holman's amendment (as amended on motion of Mr. Wells), and it was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN again offered his amendment, making silver coin a legal tender to the amount of fifty dollars. It was adopted —yeas 112, nays 95.

Without disposing of the bill, the House at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30.

Wages of Mechanics.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ills.) introduced a bill for a commission of three persons, one of whom at least shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, who shall hold offices for one year, and who shall investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by existing laws regarding commerce, finance and currency. Referred.

Legislative Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After nearly three hours spent in discussing the paragraph for the pay of clerks and employes of the House, without coming to any decision, the committee rose, and the House adjourned, when there was an announcement made of a Democratic caucus to-morrow night after the evening session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Emma Mine Investigation

The President Still on the Sick List.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1876.

The Emma Mine Investigation.

Mr. Schenck again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Mr. Swann said he was instructed by the committee to say to Mr. Schenck that all questions would be put to him through a member of the committee, and he would reply to the committee and not to outside parties.

Mr. Schenck made an explanation with regard to his resignation as director of the Emma Mine company, saying, as Lyon had testified, that he had concealed the fact from December till the 12th of January. He also explained the discrepancies between the letter of resignation to the company and that purporting to be a copy transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained a rough draft from which he had taken, with a modification, the letter sent to the company.

A telegram from McDougal, Chairman of the Emma Mine, was received to-day, stating, in confirmation of Lyon's evidence, that the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation in Park's handwriting, and respecting the operations I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in Paris on the 16th of December from Park, advising sale on the intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Chesebrough a telegram to sell two thousand shares for him."

Mr. Schenck said he was confident no such draft of a letter in Park's handwriting existed. He was advised by Park to sell at that time, but he sent no telegram to Chesebrough for such purpose.

The committee then adjourned.

Chairman Swann, with the concurrence of the committee, has telegraphed to McDougal to forward such proofs as he may have in support of the truth of his testimony.

Mail Contracts Investigation.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day examined Francis C. Taylor, of Texas, a partner of the late F. B. Sawyer in a number of mail contracts. He said that Sawyer told him that two hundred thousand dollars was given to J. E. Routt, at the time Second Assistant Post Master General. How Routt obtained it he did not say. Sawyer charged two hundred thousand dollars in the expense accounts for money alleged to have been paid out by him in Washington during a period of three and a half years, between 1867 and 1871. Witness knew nothing of these alleged payments of his own knowledge. He understood and believed that considerable sums had been paid by Sawyer to buy off lower bidders and for attorneys fees. Witness had no knowledge whether he paid money thus charged or whether he used it for his own private purpose. He only had Sawyer's word for the correctness of the amount alleged to have been paid out.

Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day formally reconsidered their action looking to a reduction of the force in the Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati mail routes, and agreed to recommend appropriations continuing them on their present status, except that the salaries will be subjected to a general reduction of 10 per cent. The committee will now take up the deficiency estimates and prepare the regular annual deficiency bill.

Light Houses.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today agreed to report adversely on a bill which proposes to reorganize the Light House establishment, and make it a bureau of the Treasury Department. The committee also agreed that it is not expedient to change the present system in regard to Secretaries of the board, contemplated by another bill before them, and it will likewise be reported adversely.

The President's Sickness.

The President has not yet recovered from the severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business for the last two days. He saw no visitors to-day.

"JOHN."

He is not Wanted on the Pacific Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—In view of the present anti-Chinese movement the managers of the Chinese companies here sent a cable dispatch to Hong Kong as follows: "Laws have been passed and measures are being taken to discharge Chinese immigration. Inform the Chinese they must not come. There is danger to life and property if they come. Please advertise."

Signed by six companies and the Chinese Merchants Exchange.

A mass meeting will be held to consider the Chinese question next Wednesday night. Governor Erwin will preside. Similar meetings will be called in other places.

—Mrs. Parmelee Smith, of Scottsburg, Indiana, was added to kerosene's list of victims yesterday. She was cleaning a lamp, when she dropped it, and there was an explosion.

SECOND EDITION

A RESERVOIR DISASTER.

The Dam Near Worcester, Mass., Gives Way.

760,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER LET LOOSE.

Great Destruction by the Sweeping Flood.

HOUSES, MILLS AND BARNS WRECKED.

No Loss of Life Reported.

WORCESTER, March 30.—Later advices from the broken dam are of a more assuring character. Large tree trunks, bales of hay and loads of dirt are being thrown into the gap, and the rush of water is lessened. Channels to connect the reservoir with a stream to the eastward are being dug with haste. The water in the reservoir is rapidly lowering, and though the gap in the dam is widening, it is thought the main structure will stand. There is less of a panic along the expected path of the flood, but the efforts to lessen or avert danger are still in progress throughout the entire Kettle Brook and Blackstone rivers. There is an immense crowd at the scene of the trouble, which is growing constantly, and a large police force is keeping order in the crowd and protecting goods on the the hills removed from the houses and manufactories.

WORCESTER, March 30—2 P. M.—It is now decided that the only means of safety is in cutting through the east part of the dam and diverting the water from the break. This will carry the stream down Parson's brook to the Valley Falls, and thence to New Worcester by the highway. Parties on the line have been warned. Yet indeed is great danger of loss of life and property. The city engineer thinks he can control the flow.

Breaking of the Dam.

At 6:30 this evening the reservoir dam gave way with a great crash. The spiling crumbled, letting off 760,000,000 gallons of water stored behind. The water rushed down the ravine with a terrible roar in a solid mass twenty feet high. First in the line of the sweeping flood was the stone waste gate house. When the flood struck this it tottered. Then the keystone of the arch dropped out. A corner of the building next gave way, followed by a wooden roof, which was swept onward until drawn into a whirlpool, when it was crushed to match wood and thrown into the air. The gate house was tipped over bodily, and not even a stone of it remained. Down through a narrow ravine, a hundred feet wide and one mile long, the flood swept on. The sides were fairly dug out clean in an instant for fifty feet, until the edge of the embankment was almost perpendicular. Through the pine woods on one side of the ravine the waters tore. The largest trees were twisted around the straws, pulled up by the roots and carried onward. The flood tore out everything in the ravine and rushed onward towards the highway below. A large barn was taken up bodily and carried about fifty feet, when it struck a tree and was broken into pieces.

Freaks of the Flood.

The next was G. W. Olney's dwelling house, one of the finest in the valley. The rushing mass struck this broadside, and completely cleaned out the rear and front walls. The ends stood, and, strange to say, supported the roof, under which the water poured in a solid stream twenty feet high and thirty wide.

When the dam first broke, the gap was only about thirty feet in width. This increased the rapidity after the water had once gained a passage through it, and continued to increase until nearly the entire wall, which was eighty feet in width, had been destroyed. The ravine, being narrow, however, held the water back, and the water continued to rush for three hours before establishments were exhausted, and the worst of the danger at Cherry Valley, the first village encountered, was over.

A small cottage house stood on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Olney's. This was taken up whole.

Whirled Around

on the surface like a top for a time, and then down into the water. Three or four other small houses were taken up and borne along until they crashed together and sank out of sight.

The waters from the reservoir now reached Kettle Brook, and a vast amount of water swept across a pond, struck a line beyond, and was turned down towards Cherry Valley, Jamesville, Leesville, Stoneville and New Worcester. J. A. Smith & Co.'s Emma Mine company, as Lyon had testified, that he had concealed the fact from December till the 12th of January. He also explained the discrepancies between the letter of resignation to the company and that purporting to be a copy transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained a rough draft from which he had taken, with a modification, the letter sent to the company.

A telegram from McDougal, Chairman of the Emma Mine, was received to-day, stating, in confirmation of Lyon's evidence, that the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation in Park's handwriting, and respecting the operations I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in Paris on the 16th of December from Park, advising sale on the intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Chesebrough a telegram to sell two thousand shares for him."

Mr. Schenck said he was confident no such draft of a letter in Park's handwriting existed. He was advised by Park to sell at that time, but he sent no telegram to Chesebrough for such purpose.

The committee then adjourned.

Chairman Swann, with the concurrence of the committee, has telegraphed to McDougal to forward such proofs as he may have in support of the truth of his testimony.

Mail Contracts Investigation.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day examined Francis C. Taylor, of Texas, a partner of the late F. B. Sawyer in a number of mail contracts. He said that Sawyer told him that two hundred thousand dollars was given to J. E. Routt, at the time Second Assistant Post Master General. How Routt obtained it he did not say. Sawyer charged two hundred thousand dollars in the expense accounts for money alleged to have been paid out by him in Washington during a period of three and a half years, between 1867 and 1871. Witness knew nothing of these alleged payments of his own knowledge. He understood and believed that considerable sums had been paid by Sawyer to buy off lower bidders and for attorneys fees. Witness had no knowledge whether he paid money thus charged or whether he used it for his own private purpose. He only had Sawyer's word for the correctness of the amount alleged to have been paid out.

Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day formally reconsidered their action looking to a reduction of the force in the Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati mail routes, and agreed to recommend appropriations continuing them on their present status, except that the salaries will be subjected to a general reduction of 10 per cent. The committee will now take up the deficiency estimates and prepare the regular annual deficiency bill.

Light Houses.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today agreed to report adversely on a bill which proposes to reorganize the Light House establishment, and make it a bureau of the Treasury Department. The committee also agreed that it is not expedient to change the present system in regard to Secretaries of the board, contemplated by another bill before them, and it will likewise be reported adversely.

The President's Sickness.

The President has not yet recovered from the severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business for the last two days. He saw no visitors to-day.

"JOHN."

He is not Wanted on the Pacific Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—In view of the present anti-Chinese movement the managers of the Chinese companies here sent a cable dispatch to Hong Kong as follows: "Laws have been passed and measures are being taken to discharge Chinese immigration. Inform the Chinese they must not come. There is danger to life and property if they come. Please advertise."

Signed by six companies and the Chinese Merchants Exchange.

A mass meeting will be held to consider the Chinese question next Wednesday night. Governor Erwin will preside. Similar meetings will be called in other places.

—Mrs. Parmelee Smith, of Scottsburg, Indiana, was added to kerosene's list of victims yesterday. She was cleaning a lamp, when she dropped it, and there was an explosion.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

A Texas Captain on the War Path—Desertion of Government Troops—American Merchants Arrested in Matamoras for Not Subscribing to the Forced Loan—A Battle Anticipated.

GALVESTON, March 30.—A special to the Galveston *News* from Brownsville, Texas, the 30th, says Capt. McNally has marched his company to the neighborhood of Santa Maria. It is reported that he has information of small parties of raiders being in that neighborhood, and that he intends to drive them into Mexico. Prominent Mexicans are still crossing to this side.

It is reported that steam launches were running up and down the river last night. If so, they were no doubt intending to prevent violations of the neutrality laws.

Yesterday the revolutionists were moving. The Government troops expected an attack last night. The report that General Pena had abandoned the revolutionary cause is said to have originated from his temporary absence on account of ill health. Last night the men on guard near Casa Mata, in Matamoras, deserted and joined Diaz.

GALVESTON, March 30.—A Brownsville special to the Galveston *News* says fighting is anticipated to-night. This evening Generals Labarra and Toledo were on this side looking for houses for their families.

Vellejon, a merchant, was assassinated, sick in bed, and carried to the calaboose. Neasmith, his partner, persuaded them to let him take Neilson's place, and he is in prison. Fifteen Roman and other American citizens are prisoners. The arrests were made because the parties refused to pay the forced loan. B. Yturria is in prison. F. Yturria is detained in Matamoras. No communication is permitted to-night between here and Matamoras. All sorts of rumors are afloat.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Important Meeting at Cincinnati —The Objects of the Gathering.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The Western Glass Manufacturing Association, comprising every manufacturer west of the Alleghenies, has been in session during the past two days. The following is reported as a result of their meeting: Arranging to control production and buying prices; limiting time in credits; defending relative positions of jobbers, dealers and retailers, and advancing sales of glass in sheets. They consider that their trade has been for a long time in an unsettled and uncertain and depressed condition, and expect the action taken at this meeting will infuse confidence into the trade. They assert that the policy laid down will be firmly maintained.

The following gentlemen are in attendance: T. Gorsuch, Zanesville, O.; D. O. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.; N. B. Scott, Wheeling, W. Va.; John Q. Abl, G. W. Glass, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John W. Saunders, Bellaire, O.; Edward L. Day, Kent, O.; Horace I. Beebe, D. C. Coolman, Ravenna, O.; H. H. Cauden, Cincinnati; Dwight Beyer, New Albany, Ind.; T. Campbell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. W. Garnewell, New York; G. B. Chumphin, C. S. Dodge, Ben. Hall, Wm. Latimer, Providence, R. I.; M. Watson, Robert Schmertz, A. N. Howard, A. S. Stewart, J. B Sneather, J. A. Blackmore, F. W. Smith, S. McKee, C. J. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Samuel McKee is the oldest window-glass manufacturer in Pittsburgh

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½.

ROHDE at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

SECRETARY ROBESON is not so easily caught. It was thought that the time drafts were so much dead wood on him, but he very naturally explains that this is a customary practice in the department,—the object being to render scattered funds available, and not to anticipate the appropriations for another year. So this catch amounts to nothing.

SIDNEY WEBSTER, son-in-law of Secretary FISH, was accused by the New York *Sun*, several years ago, with influencing Secretary FISH in his Cuban policy. These accusations have been kept steadily up, till, this year, an investigation was ordered by Congress. He appeared before the committee at Washington, and so amply convinced it of the utter falsity of the charges that they abandoned them at once. Yet this man has been hounded for years.

THE State Government of Mississippi has been handed over to the Democrats, about as we expected it would be, by Governor AMES. The impeachment articles frightened what little dignity he had out of him, and he prepared a letter offering to resign if they were withdrawn. This was done, and he forthwith resigned,—under circumstances that cannot do otherwise than reflect on his personal honor. He was a weak and foolish man, who should never have held the position of civil Governor in a State so turbulent as is Mississippi.

OHIO and Vermont have held their State Conventions, and both join with Pennsylvania in announcing that our public schools must be kept free from all sectarian influence, and maintained as the medium for dissemination of education and intelligence. It is evident that this is to be one of the great issues of the canvass, and that it will form one of the declarations of the Republican National platform. Whether it will form a dividing line between the Republican and Democratic parties will depend on whether the Democracy think there is enough in the Catholic vote to warrant their bidding for it.

IT is very evident that President GRANT is not to be ignored in the coming Presidential Convention. Even the New York *Herald* admits that he has the power to fasten the canvass, and to nominate his successor. It says, "Plainly, then, the duty of the President and his faithful Marshal, CONKLING, is to unite their forces and see that they are not destroyed in detail. It is foolish to ignore MORTON or BLAINE, and especially BLAINE. They are eager, quick, untiring, and have within their grasp many elements of victory. GRANT and CONKLING can make the candidate and the canvass. Let them unite their forces and settle the question, so far as the Republicans are concerned, by naming a good man, one worthy and available; for, after all, availability will go further than ability in the selection of a President."

IN CASE the Emperor Alexander persists in quietly withdrawing from power he can "point with pride" to his administration. During his eventful reign Russia has made great progress in material wealth and political power. The serfs have been emancipated and endowed with land. The national territory has been extended to the confines of Kashgar, and the Island of Saghalien acquired from Japan. Popular education has been established, and the judiciary reformed. A comprehensive network of railroads has been constructed and commerce largely increased. All this has been done without increasing largely the public debt, which is now only $304,000,000 greater than at the death of NICHOLAS I. In this country we have reason to feel concerned for the Emperor's welfare, since he was our firm friend during the civil war, and gave us Alaska on what he deemed reasonable terms.

MINISTER SCHENCK has certainly made a clear and plausible presentation of his side of the Emma Mine transaction. He states that he put up collaterals for the amount of his purchase, with four years time given him in which to redeem them. He claims the right, whatever his public position, to make such purchases and sales as seem to him right, but regrets as a mistake, his course in becoming a manager in the Emma Mine. Until the evidence is all in, we cannot, of course, judge impartially of the facts, but we are of the opinion that General SCHENCK will come out of the affair unharmed, except as to the misjudgment of becoming a director. With this he will be in position, so far as his reputation is concerned, to re-enter upon the Mission, were it not that he has resigned it. Should he be entirely innocent of guilty complicity in the financial representations concerning the affair, it will show him to have been a sadly persecuted man. It is the misfortune of American politics that a person has only to attain prominent public position to be hounded into disrepute; and the effect is undoubtedly exercising a bad influence on the country at large.

THE declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Enforcement act is a regretable event, just on the eve of a Presidential election. The colored people have been terrorized South, and will now be, more than ever. In the so-called Enforcement law, Congress undertook to protect colored citizens from discrimination on the ground of their color in the exercise of political rights. This was a legitimate aim for legislation. It was legislation intended to protect a right conferred by the Constitution. The Fifteenth Amendment, says the court, "has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right." "That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." But Congress, in seeking to protect this right, framed a law under which election officers were held responsible for refusing to a citizen the exercise of the elective franchise, when it was not clear that the refusal was based on the color or race of the citizen. This, the court says, the law cannot do It must limit its requirements to the clear provisions of the Constitution. The colored people South, stand unprotected, and we shall hear of any amount of violence and wrong during next winter. Still, laws should be properly drawn.

WE have already frequently explained why France has made such rapid and apparently easy progress in redeeming its currency. The people owned their debt, and hence were not compelled to export gold. We notice that the Bank of France continues to withdraw its small notes. It has just issued a report of its operations for 1875, of which we find a summary in the Paris letter to the London *Economist*. From this we learn that, reckoning five francs as a dollar, the total of notes outstanding on January 27, 1876, was $499,600,000, against $528,200,000 on January 28, 1875. This is a decrease of $28,600,000. The number of notes for ten dollars, or fifty francs, was 3,576,440 in 1876, against 6,410,499 in 1875, being a decrease of 2,834,059 in the number, and $28,340,590 in the amount of these notes. The notes for four dollars, or twenty francs, were 4,052,136 in number in 1876, against 14,-996,159 in 1875, being a decrease of 10,-934,023 in the number and $43,736,132 in the amount. The other notes of a smaller denomination than one hundred francs, or twenty dollars, are entirely insignificant, the total value of them being less than $2,300,000. From December 26, 1874, to December 24, 1875, the specie reserve increased from $266,200,000 to $333,700,000. It is now about $380,000,000. During the year 1875 the bank paid out coin for a sum of $225,500,000, of which $126,000,000 was in gold and $99,500,000 in silver.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The selection of delegates in several States for the Cincinnati Convention gives considerable interest to the problem, who will be the Presidential candidate of the Republican party? We may frankly say, at the outset that this question was never involved in greater obscurity than now. Nearly every State has selected a local candidate, with instructions to its delegates to firmly support him as long as a hope of success remained. New York has CONKLING, Pennsylvania HARTRANFT, Ohio HAYES, Indiana MORTON, and soon through a long catalogue of names. This will add to the complications of the affair, and may develop a long and stubborn contest in Convention. Even the belief, hitherto, existing that ultimately it would be a contest between BLAINE and BRISTOW has been shaken, it being understood that the CAMERON influence in this State is in favor of CONKLING, who has, also, the New York delegation. This gives him a large share of strength to begin with, and he has experienced manipulators on his side. The fact that a part of the Pennsylvania delegation, while pledged to HARTRANFT, are really desirous of nominating CONKLING, will carry moral strength in the Convention to the New York Senator.

On the other hand, a part of our delegation is for BLAINE, and this so decidedly that we do not imagine it will be bound by the unit rule after HARTRANFT is disposed of. It has never been possible to control decided men under the unit rule. The plan has been tried of selecting one member of the delegation to cast the vote for all,—but when any member chose to break away from the arrangement, he had only to declare himself to be no longer bound by the compact to be accorded the right of voting on his own account. This precedent is so well established that it cannot be departed from. Hence there is no need of depending on any unit arrangement in our State delegation being carried out. Once, therefore, they have broken away from HARTRANFT, we imagine there will be more votes for BLAINE than is anticipated, though not, possibly, more than about half the delegation. BRISTOW has a few, but not many in our delegation, which is mainly divided between CONKLING and BLAINE. The surprising feature of the affair is the strength developed by CONKLING; but this is directly attributable to the influence of Senator CAMERON. Of course the plan in this is to make DON CAMERON Secretary of the Treasury. Thus personal interests interlink, and we have a merry potful of combinations already formed, with others to be added from time to time. Senator MORTON has his Southern States to parade, and Kentucky will be a unit for BRISTOW, who, by the way, will have more strength than is generally imagined.

REVIVING BUSINESS.

There is, without doubt, a very general desire to lift business out of the slough into which it has fallen, and restore it to the prosperity of three years ago. The misfortune is, that all desires have found expression in a very unfortunate manner. Congress has been relied upon to afford the necessary relief, by means of legislation, but it has utterly failed to respond to the hopes of the people. It was promised that the present Congress would afford the necessary legislation, but all are now convinced that nothing need be expected from that quarter. The Resumption act will not be repealed, nor will the Texas and Pacific Railroad secure aid. So far as Congress is concerned, we will go through the year without the slightest aid toward the restoration of business. What then? We answer, the people must take the subject in their own hands, and do for themselves what will not be done for them. If asked how? we answer, by cultivating a feeling of confidence and acting upon it.

We have taken but little interest in the theory, started at the outset of the panic, that we were overproducing so largely that the markets had become glutted, and hence the break. If this were true, it would have produced a downfall in prices, rather than in commercial credits, and financial standing. It would also, have rectified itself, in a brief time, as the old stock was consumed. Yet at the time of our panic the mills at Pittsburgh had orders for nearly a year ahead, and did not feel the force of the depression till those orders were filled. More than this, a break in the demand for a given class of articles does not usually occur in a day; yet the panic struck us suddenly and remained with us. It is evident from this, that it was a monetary panic, the first effect of which was to produce a break in commercial confidence. This is our exact trouble now, and this is the evil that remains to be overcome. This done, so that the exchange made on the credit basis could again be resumed, the volume of trade would speedily be restored. The railroads, under this lack of confidence, do less, because the people, doing less business have less trade and travel for the railroads. New enterprises are not projected, because capitalists will not venture their money. This all enterprise is checked, and those who cannot afford to be idle, because of debts, the interest on which is too great for them to carry in dull times, go into bankruptcy. It is probable, too, that nine-tenths of the business men of the country are made to struggle severely through these times because they are in debt, and are compelled to carry the burthen of interest, in addition to the general expenses of business. Probably not more than one-tenth of our business men and manufacturers are thus free from the pressure of the times.

It is, thus, the interest of the great majority of business men, to inspire the needed confidence in the community. Yet the tendency is, as a rule, to act in the opposite direction. The very fact that one is burthened, makes him cautious and suspicious, fearing lest he lose anything that legitimately belongs to him. And the veriest rumor of danger or misfortune, as attaching to any person, is freely received and promptly credited. Thus gloomy reports are frequently circulated, and a feeling of doubt and perplexity engendered. We hold that it is unfortunate to keep up a sentiment of mistrust, and that this alone operates to defer the time when business activity shall again prevail. It is, therefore, an absolute injury to business to keep up a doleful feeling, and yet, this seems to be the chief business of many who sigh after better times.

The true policy, therefore, is to put a cheerful face on affairs, and speak as encouragingly as may be. It is entirely incorrect to suppose that we are going backwards, as regards substantial wealth. Our wheat and corn crops, last year, are among the largest and best the country ever had, and our wheat crop sold at a high price. Our export of wheat was the largest that we remember to have ever sent abroad. Products of this character constitute the basis of our increase in wealth, and are just as important to the growth of the nation's wealth, as any department of capital growth we have. So long as we are able to export $130,000,000 in wheat and breadstuffs yearly, we are not growing backward. As regards our manufactories, we think they have sustained themselves, but nothing more. But this is as well as those in England have done, if not better. We have gained, rather than lost in available markets, and when active times return, our field of operations will be more widely extended than ever before. We have now nearly passed through a period of commercial depression with far less of suffering than was ever experienced before. These are all encouraging circumstances and should serve to inspire a cheerful, hopeful spirit. We are quite confident that the Centennial will operate favorably on business, not so much in the money it will set afloat, as in the more hopeful feeling it will inspire. Let business men realize fully two facts, and they are nearer prosperous times than they imagine: One is that Congress will not help them out, and they must, consequently, depend on themselves. The other is, that having currency enough in the banks, they need only to put a cheerful face on affairs, manifest confidence in each other, encourage enterprise, and we will soon emerge from our troubles, into full, profitable, generous business activity.

A BIG BONANZA.

What $10,000 Did in San Francisco.

Three years ago Mr. C. D. O'Sullivan paid $9,600 for 1,200 shares of Consolidated Virginia, which was then selling at $8. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth. This little nucleus of less than $10,000 was the germ of a mighty fortune which has been steadily growing for three years past. Mr. O'Sullivan, annoyed at the manner in which the market seemed declining, spoke to Mr. Flood on the subject, and the Bonanza King, with a limitless confidence in the future of the mine, attempted to reassure the other, and finally expressed his readiness to purchase any quantity of Consolidated Virginia stock which might be brought to him at $400. This offer Mr. O'Sullivan was at first unwilling to accept, but having taken a turn to reconsider the matter, and noticing that stock continued to decline, concluded to accept the offer, and returning told as much to Mr. Flood. The Bonanza King did not weaken in the least; he had dollars in the mine where the other had cents, but he knew that Consolidated Virginia was good for every dime invested in it, and he was willing to make the investment. There is always a brilliant future for a mine whose principal owners have such implicit confidence in it, and as Mr. Flood signed the check for Mr. O'Sullivan, and thus in a moment consummated a transaction involving nearly half a million, he instilled by that single act a share of his own confidence into every one of the stockholders who are holding stubbornly to their securities through all this falling market. The price of Consolidated Virginia at the time was fluctuating at about $415, and of course it would have been impossible to unload 1,200 shares without depressing the market, probably into the three hundreds, while the sudden purchase of the same quantity would have proportionately raised it. Four hundred dollars is, therefore, a fair average on the market price, and the purchase on Mr. Flood's part is chiefly remarkable as indicating his boundless confidence in the wealth of the mine. His action must be extremely gratifying to holders of the securities. But it will be interesting to look into the profits realized by Mr. O'Sullivan on his original investment of $9,600. At $400 per share he received for his 1,200 shares $480,000. But at the time of the division of the stock he received on his 1,200 shares 696 shares of California, which has since been divided up five for one, making 3,480 shares. Within the past week California has been selling at prices varying from $88 to $93. Taking the market value in round numbers at $90 a share, he holds California to the amount of $313,200. In addition to this he has received in monthly dividends on his 1,200 shares of Consolidated Virginia during the time he has held them, $160 per share, or a total of $192,000. From the aggregate of these sums we have to subtract the sum of $9,600 paid for the original shares, the first and only expense, and the remainder represents the profits of the transactions in three years. Tabulating the assistant Mr. Sullivan's account with Consolidated Virginia stands thus:

Price received for 1,200 shares -	$480,000
Value of California's stock dividend	313,200
Received in dividends - - -	192,000
Total - - - -	$985,200
Less by price originally paid -	9,600
Total profits - - -	$975,600

To multiply one's original by upwards of one hundred in three yers is satisfactory enough, and yet there were times when Mr. O'Sullivan could have closed out of Consolidated Virginia with nearly double the profit.

These are the circumstances exactly as they occurred, and they might be paralleled by still more marvellous accounts of rapid and enormous fortunes made in mining stocks, without increasing in or even approaching the limits of truth. Consolidated Virginia has made many a poor man rich, and vastly augmented the fortune of many a rich man since three years ago. And there are plenty who still maintain that there are mines still to be uncovered or developed which will yet do the same for as many more. Why not, but who will be the lucky ones?

STEWART'S WOMEN'S HOTEL.

The Big Iron Building to be Completed for its Original Purpose.

The unprotected female who works for her living is usually restricted to the tenement or scarcely less objectionable boarding house in her economical choice of a room. Mr. A. T. Stewart's project for ameliorating her condition, as is well known, was begun some years since, but was not hastened to completion. Broadly stated, the germinal idea of the scheme was to blend the comfort and independence of first-class hotel life with the seclusion and safety of a nunnery. Emphasis was given to this new departure in the department of social economy by the erection of an iron edifice two stories higher and superficially greater by nearly one-third than the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Media discussion followed the promulgation of the scheme, and opinions were liberally expressed by all classes save that particular one which it was Mr. Stewart's intent to benefit. The total exclusion of the men from any and every portion of the establishment except the public parlor and restaurant, at prescribed hours, it was held by some, would discourage alike the hopeful widow and expectant maid. The improvised country cousin and the seafaring uncle, fresh from the saltiest oceans, would both be inexorably debarred from asserting the customary privileges of kinship otherwise than with cold formality in the common reception room. That a similar idea had occurred to Mr. Stewart himself was inferred when the builders of the Home were discharged and the building left undone. But it appears that for a number of weeks past early risers near Fourth and Park avenues have reported that this massive iron building, which latterly has been known as "The Mystery," was haunted. Inquiries casually pushed in various promising quarters ultimately discovered that Colonel Dodge, attached to the great down-town trading post, was the sole possessor of the key to the mysterious building, and to him application for information was made. The building, it was learned, is now being finished in accordance with the original design. Work has so far progressed upon the interior of its vast acreage of rooms that but a few months more will be required to complete it. The first coating of paint has been applied throughout, and the plumbers' work is nearly done. It is thought that the upholsters may take possession of the different floors early in the fall, so as to insure the formal inauguration of the hotel during the Centennial year.

Colonel Dodge was unable to say what will be the title of the institution, nor did he think that Mr. Stewart had definitely determined that question. Whether it is to be handed over to a board of managers or directed by Mr. Stewart and his heirs is also undecided; but that it will be devoted to the purpose originally contemplated, the uncomfortably circumstanced ladies of New York (and New York only) may rest assured. The rent of rooms furnished will be scaled according to size and elevation, and the schedule of prices in the restaurant is to be adjusted so as merely to cover the cost of providing, preparing and serving the food. The building is designed to accommodate six or seven hundred guests, and will be in all its appointments and facilities equal to the best equipped hotels, minus their extravagant display. At an average price of $3 or $5 a week for rooms, the establishment, if fully occupied, would yield an annual income of about $100,000. Whenever the sum from rentals exceeds the necessary outlay for heating, lighting, furnishing repairing, superintendance and hired help, the surplus will be applied to the restaurant department, to cheapen the cost of edibles.

The Richest Man in Germany.

The Bremer *Handelsblatt* has lately given to the world a most interesting piece of information. Who is the richest man in Germany? Most persons would say in reply—Rothschild or some other great banker, or some long-descended German baron. In both cases the searcher for truth would be wrong. The richest man in Prussia is neither banker nor noble, but plain Krupp, the maker of cannons. Krupp, the gunsmith, pays more income-tax than any man in Prussia. He pays nearly 110,000 marks, which represents a yearly scale of profit exceeding 5,000,000 marks, or about $1,250,000. It is true that it is whispered in non-official circles that Krupp the gunsmith, has a partner who shares his gains and likewise contributes his quota towards the payment of income-tax. This mysterious individual is known unto men as the German Government impersonated by Prince Bismarck and Emperor William. The rich man may, therefore, not be as wealthy as he appears to be, seeing that his gains are divided, as well as his outgoings with sleeping partners, whose profits are drawn from the heavy taxation borne by the German people.

POLITICAL.

The Men Who Head the State Delegation to Cincinnati.

J. Donald Cameron, who heads the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati as a delegate-at-large, is a native of Dauphin county and a son of Senator Simon Cameron. He is about forty-eight years of age, and has taken little interest in politics until within the last ten years, when he began to acquire his father's tactics in the management of Legislatures and conventions, and has since surpassed his father in his political achievements in that line. He is a shrewd and daring leader, and bothers little over consequences. He has never aimed to popularize himself, even in his party, and discards all sentiment and affection for power as the best instrumentality to govern men. He has never held political office and never aspired to one, with the single exception of a seat in Grant's Cabinet several years ago, when his failure dated the estrangement between Grant and the Camerons. He is ambitious to be Secretary of the Treasury, and while he will give Hartranft an earnest and faithful support, he is understood to be the heir-apparent should Hartranft drop out, and the delegation will act mainly with regard to his promotion. He has been a leading railroad manager and banker for many years, and is one of the wealthiest gentlemen in the interior of the State.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

The delegate-at-large from the east end of the State to the Republican National Convention is William R. Leeds. He was born in Philadelphia, is thirty-seven years of age, and received an education in the common schools. He early took an active part in local politics, and was appointed a carrier in the postoffice. From this he was promoted to superintendent of letter carriers. Leaving the postoffice, he accepted office in the United States Mint, and after that was Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Howell. From this post he was transferred to the Collector of Revenue's office, on Dock street, and after that elected Sheriff, which position he held for three years. He is one of the active men of the Republican party in Philadelphia.

HENRY MARTIN HOYT.

Henry M. Hoyt, delegate-at-large, was born in Luzerne county in 1830. He was educated at Lafayette and Williams Colleges, graduating at the latter in 1849; studied law in the office of the late Chief Justice Woodward, and took good rank at the bar. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, afterwards became its Colonel, and for meritorious services was made brevet Brigadier General. His war record is brilliant and conspicuous, and covers a large part of the field of operations in Southern Virginia and North and South Carolina. In 1867 he was appointed by Governor Geary an additional law Judge of the Eleventh district, and discharged its duties until the ensuing election, when one of the dominant political party in his section was chosen to succeed him.

ROBERT W. MACKEY.

Robert W. Mackey, selected as one of the delegates-at-large, was born in Pittsburgh in 1847; educated in that city; at an early age entered a banking house, from thence engaged as a clerk in the Allegheny Bank, of Pittsburgh; in 1865 became ca hier of that institution, and in 1871 Vice President, a position which he now holds. In 1869 he was elected State treasurer by the Legislature, defeated by the same body in 1870; again elected in 1871 and 1872. When the office was made elective by the people he was nominated in 1873, and elected at the ensuing October election to serve two years, his term expiring the coming May.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, whose name heads the electoral ticket, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, October 13, 1816. He graduated in 1834 at Princeton College, from which institution he has received successively the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. D., and entered the office of Hon. Eli K. Price as a student at law. He was admitted to the bar in 1838 and soon rose to a distinguished position in his profession. In letters, as well as in law, Mr. Brewster has been conspicuous, his writings and lectures having gained for him a wide reputation, while his eloquence and the force of his oratory have made him a most effective political speaker. In 1867 Mr. Brewster was appointed Attorney General of the State by Governor Geary, but resigned the position in 1869 to resume his private practice. As a lawyer he is noted for his professional dignity, and in society is widely known as a courteous gentleman.

JOHN W. CHALFANT.

John W. Chalfant was born in Allegheny county, and is of old Pennsylvania Quaker stock. He is about forty-six years of age, and graduated at Jefferson College. After leaving college he went into the iron business as a clerk in the old firm of Spang & Co.; was afterwards taken into the firm and for many years past has been the active man in the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Co., of Pittsburgh. He has also been, since the formation of the Isabella Furnace Company, the managing partner of the firm, which is the largest manufacturer of pig iron in Western Pennsylvania. He is a gentleman of wealth and culture, well known throughout the West, and universally respected for his high character and generous disposition. Mr. Chalfant is a good selection of Western Pennsylvania conservative Republicanism. He has never held office, but acts with his party from conviction and principle.

Searching for an Unseen Bride.

There is an eccentric old batchelor gentleman, says the Poughkeepsie *Press*, residing in Greycourt, Orange county, on whom the frosts of nearly sixty winters have bestowed a relenting hand, who lives under the delusion that at some not remote period he is to meet with and marry a young and beautiful lady, whom he has never seen. He claims the Lord promised him when he "set out in business" that a woman by the name of should become his wife. He has traveled over a good portion of the Union in hopes of finding her. Two years ago he started on a Western tour, going as far as Jefferson City, Kansas. On the trip he carried on his back an old carpet-bag and shovel, to give the appearance of a poor laboring man looking for work, also to guard against robbery, having quite a sum of money with him. He is a firm believer in fortune-tellers, and consults them at every opportunity. One of them informed him that there was a woman living near Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., by the "right name," and last November he packed his trunk and started for the land of promise. He found one there by the "right name," but as he expressed it, she would not "pay cartage." He returned very much disappointed, but not at all discouraged. He also intends visiting the Centennial Exhibition and Philadelphia, as soon as he gathers his onion crop, with the firm hope and determination of finding her there. He has given her the romantic nickname of "Suckey Rawbanes."

A Spring Idyl.

A Terre Haute writer, misled by one warm day, went off into the following extravagant prediction: "The gay and festive jawbird will soon fill the hillside with his swelling strains and pluck the hoppergrass from cereal luxuriance. The variegated caterpillar will soon vermiculate over occiferous continuations. The thump of the woodpecker as he goes after the xylophagous milleped will soon undulate on the gentle spring morning. As Phœbus retraces his course through the zodiac, gently touching up recuperative nature, the vindictive bee will gather treacle from the pendant primrose. Salubrious June, with its somnific effect upon the juvenile element, will usher in that specked grazer, the fun loving potato bug. The blithesome jackass will escapade on the virent sward and pursue happiness in its various ramificatious."

She Felt Bad About it.

A man with a load of feather dusters on his arm called at a house on Montcalm street, yesterday, says M. Quad, and after repeated knocking on the door an old lady, whose eyes were red with weeping, opened it.

"Beg pardon—didn't know as any one was dead in the house," he said, moving back.

"There is no one dead," she replied sadly, "but there might as well be. My daughter is dead in love with a fruit tree agent from Syracuse, and I shan't look at a currant bush or a grape vine this whole summer without wishing that some steamboat had blowed me up when I was a baby!"

Slapping Back.

An ingenuous defense of New Haven society appears in one of the college papers, which had previously alleged that the young women the students were expected to associate with were for the most part "old maids." The answer to this charge is, that the young women are only "old maidish" in that they know too much to wish for the company of conceited and emptyheaded collegians, and are too sensible to enjoy that company when it is thrust upon them unasked. There is much justice in the independent and self-respecting position of these women. Horace Greeley called young collegians "horned cattle;" and Horace Greeley had vast experience.

Memories.

When the gray twilight softly spreads
Her robe o'er earth and sky;
When the far mountain's shaggy heads
Are lost to earth and sky;

When the tired bird at eve hath sought
Sleep in the tuneless bower;
When the last bee wings homeward, fraught
With forage from the flower;

When the dark pinewood dimly shows
Its deepening tints of green;
When in the west with crimson glows
The sunset's closing scene,

I watch the glimmering shadows kiss
The threshold of the night;
And o'er my heart a soothing bliss
Falls in the waning light;

And grosser thoughts that sternly cling
To Life's dull sober day,
Leave me, as swallows on the wing,
Flit from our sight away.

And soft as ripple on the lake,
Within my bosom rise
Half-whispered yearnings, that awake
A thousand memories—

Sweet memories, that only come
To woo my waking dreams,
When twilight shrouds the woodlands dumb,
And slumbers on the streams—

Of faces that I loved of yore,
And songs the loved ones sang,
And children's voices—heard no more—
That through the greenwood rang.

O! spirit treasures, ye are mine,
And to my heart belong,
Yet linger not till I repine,
Or sing a sadder song;

But let me, while I still have power
To catch the sunny glow
Wafted from memory's blissful bower—
The shrine of long ago.

Advertised Letters---Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams S M
Ahern J for
Ammon A
Anderson Millie
Anderson Lina
Anderson A
Anderis M
Bate Ella
Bail Ella
Bayard Mrs W J
Bingham Emma
Bingham Ida M
Bonner Mollie
Bowman F C
Bowles M B
Brennan Mary
Brill Frankie A
Brown M E
Brown Mrs E
Bryant Sallie A
Buckley C
Chamber V
Clark J C
Collins Clara
Cook Mrs E
Cunningham A
Davis Mary
Dickey Marie
Dies Mrs L
Dopson Annie
Easton Mollie
Ellis Sarah S
Elliott Miss
Elliott Pattie V
Fenel M R
Filben Mary
Fletcher Bella
Flynn A E
Forrest Josie
Foy A F
Furgeson M J
Gaither Lizzie
Gatts Lena
Gibb M L
Gillen Alice
Ginther C
Grover Addie 2
Hamilton Ellie
Hay Caroline
Hepler Marion
Hingins K for
Hoe Mary
Holmes Maggie
Horne J W S
Howard A M
Hufner Olive
Keane M
Keller Nellie
King C C
King Sallie
Kirchherr Kate
Lindsay Mary
Long Maggie
Marr Annie
Martin Mrs
Martin Mrs R
Merriman M E
Merrick Kate
Miller Mrs T
Musgrave Mrs for
McCandless Ella
McCandless S
McCully Mrs R
McGaffe A
McQuillen M
Neel Fannie
Nolan Annie
Oliver Lessie
Oxnard M
O'Brien Jane
O'Day Nellie
Powell Bell
Packer Alma
Pell Mrs
Quinn Ellen
Ray Mrs Dr S
Roadman E M
Roberts Mrs
Robinson M
Ryan Mrs P for
Scott A W
Shower Annie
Smith Mrs Chas
Smith Sadie Y
Snyder Lizzie
Stevenson Jane
Taylor Lizzie
Thompson L
Thompson M
Thompson N
Trumlich Fra
Wade Susan
Walshe B 2 for
Walker E E
Walters M
Washington F
Watson S
Watson M
Weed S A
Wharfe Libbie
Wharten J
Widow E
Wilkinson L
Wilson N
Wingfield Carrie

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Ablen John
Alexander M L
Anderson A
Armstrong R
Arthurs W C
Bacon James
Baer John
Bailey R G
Barcroft J P
Barrett C
Barter James
Bergman John
Bird C M
Bly John A
Boltwood Ed
Bowers Henry
Boyd G H
Brown A S
Brown P
Brown John
Brooks W S
(pkg)
Brauen Frank
Bryar Robt
Buchanan Hugh
(for)
Burton C
Cagey Wm
Camp Robt
Canada Hugh
Caroli James
Carey Michael
(for)
Carney Wm
Carson Wm
Cochran W G
Chambers M H
Cheney J E
Chynoweth J B
Clair Richard
(for)
Clouse J H
Clyde J M
Clark H
Clark M
Clark D G (pkg)
Cooper W m S
Codyse J
Colgate W H
Concertine Pat
Cooey J G for
Coon A S
Corney James
Costa Per Father
Cowan Joseph
Cowlson M
Crane H L
Crawford Thos
Creadjoe
Cummins R
Daniel Mr
Daskin R
Darragh Capt J
Davitt Chas
Davenport O M
Davis John 2
Davis Wm
Denny J F
Devers Neal for
Devlin D
Dixson C
Downing D
Dubs Ephraim
Duff J T
Dunn Sampson
for
Farr J L
Ferguson Wm
Ferris Wm
Fogel Z
Follener Wm T
Fox John
Frazer D M
Fullwood Jos A
Beatty & Sons A J
Benker & Co
Brown & Co Jos
Davies & Co Geo L
Getz & Co H S
Godfrey & Heck
Hostetter, Drake & Co
Joseph & Co J
Lewis & Co Chas H
Maison & Hamilton
Miller & Bro L F
Murray Bros
McIntyre & Oppenheimer
Palmer & Co J G
Pappenheimer & Co L
Perry & Son O H
Pullman & Co
Reed & Co W J
Stigo & Co
Somers Bros
Webb & Right
White & Co
Williams & Co T
Wood & Co D S
Wood & Co S A

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashier Apollo Say Bank
Editor of Industrial Weekly
Editor Iron City
Empire Globe Co
Great Western Coffin Works
Lock Box 857
National Publishing Co
Ornamental Bronze Casting Works
Steamboat Seven Sons
Steamer S B Rhodes
The Christian Worker

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley Robert
Nash Dan
Sanger Frank Jr

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
b64

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d28

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PLASTER—100 BBLS. BEST EASTERN Calcined Plaster; 50 bbls Sand Plaster, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.
March 6, 1876.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
A new and complete stock of Spring Dress Goods at very attractive prices.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Large assortment Striped Dress Goods.
AT 12 1-2 and 15 CENTS,
Extra quality in New Spring Plaids, double-faced—a bargain.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
A very fine line of New Plaids—latest effects and colorings.
AT 37 1-2 and 44 CENTS,
New Silk Poplins, shades for Spring—worth nearly double.
AT 50c to $1.00,
A very desirable line of New Spring Dress Good, in a very large variety of fabrics —extra good value.
COLORED ALPACA.
A choice assortment of Colored Alpacas, double-faced, warranted to wash without shrinking or fading—all the new shades.
ALPACA and MOHAIR.
Complete assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, superior value, from 18¾c to 87½c.
75c to $4.50 PER YARD,
Extra good value in Black Dress Silks.
A VERY SELECT
And choice assortment of New Light and Mourning Chene Silks, New Light and Mourning Stripe Silks, Fancy Colored Silks.
BARGAINS IN
Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., for Men and Boys' wear.
HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¾ yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot at $2 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $2.60 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4.75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels.
Heavy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towellings.
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Pique Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.
NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
Fuel, Forage and Stationery.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 10, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, 1876, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for delivery at this Depot of Pittsburgh Coal, Oats, Hay and Straw, and Stationery, in such quantities as may be required from time to time during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germani Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 31, 1876.

There is little change to report in the condition of finances or of the banks. The demand for loans continues moderate, and the banks are amply able to supply far more than is called for. The prevailing care in accepting paper has its influence in determining matters, and thus prevents a large offering, while the contraction in the volume of business excites an additional influence in preventing a large demand. We look for little change till after the 1st of April, when we believe we shall witness an increased activity in business generally.

While there is rather more inquiry for money we continue to quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 7 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 8@9 per cent., loans on Government, collateral at 5@6 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 7 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 8@9 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury hesitates to issue silver coin, and as no new paper currency can be readily had the supply is fast wearing out. There seemed to be, several weeks ago, a prospect that silver coins would be jingling in the pockets of the people ere this, as was by some supposed that Secretary Bristow would issue the necessary orders to pay out the $14,000,000 of silver in the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of the resumption act of last winter, in place of the fractional currency, and that the silver on hand was shipped to the various centres in order to be convenient when the order should be issued. Dearer silver bullion, however, renders it probable that the proposed silver coin would not remain in circulation. It is claimed by some that the act in question was mandatory, and that the Secretary had no recourse except to pay out the silver. That officer, however, does not seem disposed to so consider it. He halts on discretion, and the consequence is that for more than a month no printing of the fractional currency has taken place, and the supply is so low in the Treasury that it can no longer be supplied on the requisitions of the banks, although the public debt statement shows there is a larger issue at the present time than ever before; but year by year the supply becomes lower from accident and wear of the small notes, and now the banks are on the eve of a currency famine. The greenbacks have grown short and the Treasury has begun paying out second-hand money. A bill has been authorized in Congress to be reported appropriating $163,000 to continue the printing of the greenbacks, and requiring the Secretary to begin and continue the work of silver substitution. There is some talk now of amending it by striking out the silver substitution part of it and then pass that portion which will set the greenback presses at work. Many members say that the Secretary has already all the authority necessary, and that it would be duplicating their own work to pass another law on the same subject or for the same object. They charge that it is the duty of the Secretary, since he has the power, to take the responsibility, and that it is cowardly for him to try to escape it. But still the Secretary prudently abstains. The subject will probably come up again this week. It is very certain that something must be done, and done quickly, or the country may soon be in the condition that it was at an early period of the war, when postage stamps were used as currency.

The *Financial Chronicle* pertinently asks: If there is any sufficient reason why the United States should continue to pay 6 per cent. interest on about 700 million dollars of 5-20 bonds still outstanding, the country would like to know it, and all the more as the Treasury can call in and pay off these bonds at any time it sees fit, and it can now easily borrow at 5 per cent. all the money it wants. The current market price of the 5 per cent. bonds of the funded loan is nearly 4 per cent. above par gold, in the home market, and substantially the same in Europe. The Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to issue any more 5 per cents. for funding purposes, and does not seem to be able to sell at par bonds carrying a lower rate than 5 per cent. It is now upward of four months since the last bonds were called for payment, and the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed, is losing the most favorable opportunity for reducing the interest of the debt that we have had since the debt was created. The *Chronicle* considers it a delusion which may cost us much to suppose that our ability to borrow at a low rate of interest will constantly increase. In the opinion of those claiming wisdom on the subject, the present time is more favorable to the negotiation of a loan at a low rate of interest than the midst of a Presidential campaign will be.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

1881	113¾	5-20s '65, coup	113¾
1881, reg	113¾	5-20s 1868-coupons	113¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	122½	10-40's, "	117¾
1881, all called	122½	10-40s, reg	113¾
" 1868,	118¾	New 5 per cents	118
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	118¾
5-20's 1867	122½		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	113¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	19¾	Pacific Mail	21¾
R. I.	98	Toledo & Wabash	38
C. C. & I. C	4¾	Harlem ex. div	140
Ft. Wayne	101¾	Adams Express	104¾
Do. Pref	65¾	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	89¾	U. S. Express	79¾
Ill. Central	99¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	82¾
North Western Com	41¾	quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref	76¾	Ft. Wayne	102½
Rock Island	110¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	16¾
Clev. & Pitts	96¾	Panama	139
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	21
Western Union Tel.	67¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	56¾	Cen. Trans (B)	43¼
Reading (B)	49¾	Empire Dv (B)	33¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	127	A. V. R. R. 7-30(B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	83¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	61¾	North Pacific bonds	17¾

NEW YORK, March 30, 1876.

Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $283,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $99,000. The clearings were $29,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 487@490. The specie shipments were $352,000. Gold advanced from 113¾ to 114, and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 5. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull and a fraction lower. State securities were quiet. Stocks opened firm, with an improvement in Lake Shore and Western Union, but after the call the market became dull and prices declined ¼ to 1½ per cent., with the greatest fall in Pacific Mail. Granger stocks were very weak early in the afternoon. There was a firmer feeling, and prices advanced ¼@½. Toward the close a selling movement developed in Lake Shore and other leading stocks, causing a general depression, Lake Shore selling down to 59¾. The market closed active, weak and unsettled. The transactions aggregated 165,000 shares, with the principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail 11,000, Western Union 16,000, Northwestern, 6,000, St. Paul 17,000, Erie 41,000, Lake Shore 63,000, and Missouri Pacific 4,400.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 113¾; do. new, 113¾; do. '67, 121¼; do. '68, 122½; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupons, 119; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 42¾; do. new, 38; Virginia new, 36; do. old, 35½; Missouri 6s, 104.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 20¾; Adams Express, 107½; Fargo Express, 86½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 70¾; New York Central, 113¾; Erie, 19¾; do. preferred, 36; Harlem, 139; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 89¾; Illinois Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 59¾; Illinois Central, 99; Pittsburgh, 96; Northwestern common, 41¾; do. preferred, 62; New Jersey Central, 107; Rock Island, 110¼; St. Paul, 41¾; do. preferred, 65½; Toledo & Wabash, 38; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 104; do. preferred, 110¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 19½; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18¾; Central Pacific, 107½; Union, 105¾; grant, 103¾; Mariposa, 8; do. preferred, 24½; Panama, 94; Missouri Pacific, 115¾.

LONDON, March 30.—On the Stock Exchange foreign securities opened steadier, but soon became demoralized. One failure in the foreign market has been posted in the house, and others are expected. Egyptian and Turkish securities are fluctuating rapidly, with the prices of the former from 2 to 4 lower than yesterday's closing, and the latter 1 to 2 lower. One rumor in connection with the movement in Egyptian securities is that heavy selling orders have been received from Alexandria, in consequence of information which has reached Egypt that the position of the Disraeli Ministry is seriously undermined by the management of the Cave affair, and the persistency in forcing through Parliament the royal titles bill, which, it is claimed, will be exceedingly unpopular with the British people. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £336,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 45½ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance today was £356,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., being ½ below the Bank of England. Consols, 94 3-16; 5-20s of '65, 109½; do of '67, 108½; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 104; Erie, 17½; preferred, 27½.

LONDON, March 30—5 P. M.—The Stock Exchange closed steady for home securities on a large influx of gold to the bank and the absence of further failures. Foreign securities have been in a most unsettled state all day, and closing prices, although in several cases above the lowest point, are still very uncertain. Egyptians were bought in largely during the day. After recovering to 54¾, they fell to 50¾, and closed at 52, worse than at the close yesterday. The Entre Rios loan fell today 25, and the Santa Fe loan 30 per cent.

PARIS, March 30.—Rentes 66f 17½c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 10,982,000 francs in the past week.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 30, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets present nothing that is particularly important, excepting that the weather continues unfavorable for out-door business, and the roads in the country are reported in worse condition than they have yet. The demand for almost everything is confined to supplying immediate actual necessities.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3½@4; Refined do., (60 per cent.) 3¾@4; Pearl ash, 7¾@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾@4; Manganese, 6½@7; Arsenic, 5c; Fluor Spar, 2@2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, at present. We quote: XX $4 ⅌ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES—There is a fair local trade, and with a limited supply, prices are tending upward; sales in a jobbing way, from store, at $2@3 ⅌ bbl for fair to choice.

BEANS—Show no improvement whatever. Held at $1.10@1.15, but sales have been reported at still lower prices. The stocks are so large that dealers show a disposition to accept any reasonable price.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—The general position of the market has not varied much for several days; there is a continued steady demand for prime table Butter, but the supply is fully up to present wants, and as consequence has stagnated this week, prices are off fully 3c ⅌ lb. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 37@40c; 30@35c for medium to good, and 20@25c for common. The receipts have been quite liberal for some days—a good deal of that coming forward having been purchased in Chicago for this market.

BROOM—We note an improved demand; orders are coming in more freely, with indications of an active trade next month. Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2.00
No 3 Hurl	2.25
No 4 Hurl	2.00
No 5 Hurl	2.25
No 6 Hurl	2.50
No 3 carpet	2.75
No 4 carpet	4.00
Fancy Parlor	4.25
Stock Braid (58)	2.00
Stock Braid (40)	1.50
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1.25@1.75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1.00@1.50

CHEESE—The supply is becoming light, and the market is firm at quotations; prime Ohio Factory 13¾@14c; do New York, 14¾@15c. A New York paper of Wednesday says: With no direct London steamer last week, with a decline of 6d abroad, and an advance in freights, shippers have not operated as freely. They are now purchasing a good many lots of factory cheese to send out before warm weather, paying 7@10c for them. Trade in the finer grades is rather neglected, and the feeling approaches to a weakness, though we do not quote a decline. The fancy cheese are so much reduced in amount that we may soon have to drop them entirely. The continued free arrivals rather disappoint holders of ordinary grades, and some concessions are being made on common and medium goods. We might instance lots amounting to 1,000 tons cheese at 14c; a fine State factory of 316 boxes at 13½c, another of 394 boxes at 13c, the remains of two factories, viz: 270 good at 13½c, 320 Wisconsin at 13½c, and 450 Ohio Factory —June and July—at 9½c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$13@16 ⅌ bbl, an advance of $2@4 ⅌ bbl since the first of the year.

DRIED FRUIT—The movement is light and confined to small lots only. Apples 9 to 10c ⅌ lb for fair to prime and 11c ⅌ lb for choice. Peaches, 11½@12c for prime to choice halves. Blackberries dull at 12½@12½c. Pitted Cherries unchanged, 28@28c. Raspberries, 30c ⅌ pound.

EGGS—The receipts continue quite liberal—more so than expected, in view of the rough weather and bad roads, but the market is steady, and the feeling prevails that the bottom has been reached for the present; we continue to quote at 14@15c.

FEATHERS—Dealers report a very fair local demand, with no recent change in prices. We quote Spring wheat flour $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; amber, $7@7.50; Rye Flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat Flour, $1@1.50 per ⅌.

GROCERIES—There is an increasing trade, and if the roads were in passable condition it would be much better than it is. Country merchants—we refer to those who are dependent upon horse power, located off the railroads in the interior, will not order goods until they can get them transported to their place of business, which is almost impossible with the roads in their present condition; the leading articles present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

GRAIN, &c.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6½

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Inf.	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¾
Powdered	11¾	N.O., new crop	8@9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	Rio, ⅌ lb	22@27
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, loose	26¾
Good Rio	20½@21¼	Roasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	33		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, but with meagre receipts and reduced stocks, there is a firmer feeling. There is a continued fair demand for Wheat, with but little offering and prices are firm but unchanged; we continue to quote fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red at $1.32@1.35; and Michigan white at $1.42@1.45. Shelled Corn continues very scarce, and notwithstanding the demand is not urgent, the recent sharp advance is fully sustained; 56@58c, on track for good mixed to yellow. Ear Corn is also firm and higher; 54@56c on wharf and track. The Oat market is firmer, but unchanged; mixed Ohio and Penn, 39@40c; do white, 41¾@42½. Rye is still quoted at 80@82c. Barley continues exceedingly dull and irregular, ranging all the way from 75c@1.10, according to quality and condition.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¾@7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾@8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 @9½
Green Salted Calf	9 @10
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	10

HAY—The receipts of baled are increasing again, and the market is easier in consequence; $16@17 on track, quoted at $17@19. The market is bare of prairie hay. Loose, from country wagons, $18@22.

HOMINY—Is steady demand at $4.00 ⅌ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Sole steady and unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country		0.31@0.36	
Oak Sole, city		0.36@0.40	
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid		0.29@0.31	
Red Sole, Common		0.28@0.30	
Red Sole, good dgd		0.24@0.27	
Oak, Rough		0.34@0.38	
Harness, oil		0.35@0.38	
Harness, country		0.32@0.35	
Harness, No. 2 and common		0.28@0.32	
Upper, light		0.40@0.43	
Fair Bridle, ⅌ doz		54.00@66.00	
Best Bridle		0.60@0.65	
Finished Calf		0.90@1.25	
Finished Kips		0.70@0.90	
Finished Upper, ⅌ foot		0.50@0.90	

MILL FEED—Bran is firm, in light supply and a shade higher; $13@13 ⅌ ton; Second and Shipstuff, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality. At this time last year Bran was selling at $24@25 ⅌ ton.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is quoted at 85@90c ⅌ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1@1.10 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@12c ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $1.50@2 ⅌ bbl. Onion Sets dull; $2@2.50 ⅌ bu.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand, and with a limited supply prices are firmer, but not quotably higher; 35@40c ⅌ bu. on track, and 40@42c out of store.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog products continues firm, and prices are still tending upward; the trade however is only fair, as there is some considerable apprehension in regard to the future. In a word, some operators are apprehensive, in view of the general depression in business, that current prices cannot be sustained.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Pigs' Feet, in Kegs	4.50
Shoulders	8½	Do. half barrels	2.75
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. buckets	1.00
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use—in tres ⅌ lb	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	1.00	Do ⅌ bbls	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¼	Do ⅌ bkts	—
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb caddies	17¾
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Clear Sides	14	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	23.75	Ham Sausage	9
Extra Mess Pork	22.75	Pig's Feet, in Kegs	1.50
Short Cut "	23.75	Do. do. ¼ bbls	3.75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per bl	14¾	Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and active at $10.25@10.50 ⅌ bush, with very light offerings. Timothy move actively at $2.60@2.85, with some lots reported at a shade lower prices.

TALLOW—Steady at 8½c for country, and 9@9¼ for best city rendered.

WHITE LEAD—At a meeting of the Western manufacturers, held at Cincinnati on the 9th inst., he price of strictly pure, in assorted kegs, was advanced to 10¾c ⅌ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ lb tin cans, 12c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is reported fairly active, and prices are well sustained; we continue to quote as of 6 & 10 of Pittsburgh list, which we annex as follows:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75	$ 4 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$3 75	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
10 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50	9 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 28 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
25 by 36 to 26 by 44		8 00	14 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 50		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
34 by 58 to 33 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 34 united inches bracket.

WOODEN WARE—Steady and in moderate demand. The advance of last month has been fully maintained. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ⅌ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ⅌ doz	1 90
3 Hoop Pails ⅌ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ⅌ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—⅌ box	90c@1.25

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 30, 1876.

FREIGHTS.

The rates on live stock from this point eastward have been reduced, to correspond with the reduction made from Chicago through to the east, last week. The reduction is five cents per cwt; following are the current rates; on Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Hogs to Philadelphia, 20cts; on Cattle and Horses to New York, 22½; Sheep and Hogs, 27½; on Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs, to Baltimore, 18cts. What stock dealers particularly desire from the railroads is, that they do away with drawbacks altogether, and give no advantage to one shipper not allowed to another, put them on all the same footing.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Through.	Local.	Cattle. —cars.	Hogs. 11 cars.	Sheep. 2 cars.
Friday	91 cars.	— cars.	11 cars.	2 cars.	
Saturday	16 "	5 "	—	—	
Sunday	69 "	42 "	43 "	11 "	
Monday	6 "	22 "	5 "	—	
Tuesday	18 "	19 "	14 "	30 "	
Wednesday	2 "	4 "	10 "	12 "	
Thursday	20 "	7 "	12 "	3 "	
Total	241 "	98 "	98 "	59 "	
Last week	222 "	80 "	69 "	75 "	

CATTLE.

The run, both of through consignments and local stock, as will be seen, was considerably larger than for the preceding week, and with unfavorable reports from the east, and a light demand, the attendence of buyers having been small, trade was dragging and prices on the inferior and medium grades were quoted, down from 15 to 20cts. per cwt. Of strictly prime beeves, the supply was exceedingly small, as it has been for some weeks past, hence that particular grade did not sink much, if any below last week's rates. Philadelphia buyers took hold very sparingly, again, the best evidence of which is, that but 32 cars were purchased for shipment to that point, and it is altogether probable to the fact that a large number are being sent there every week now from Chicago, by Marris & Co. We understand that Shinkle & Co., who have been buying freely in this market for shipment to Philadelphia right along until recently, will have 70 cars of Morris & Co's. Cattle on hand on commission, and the consequence is, they bought little on nothing here. Over two loads of cars and Baltimore 2 cars; it is probable there will be some more purchases made for shipment to Baltimore between this and to-morrow evening. Country dealers and butchers bought pretty freely, taking 30 cars, and but for the latter, trade would not be near as good as it is. It is hoped that the improvement of last week would have been maintained, but, for reasons already stated, these hopes have not been realized, and the market is not regarded as being very encouging. The continued heavy stock of cattle on hand is crippling trade in the market, and notwithstanding it is denied in railroad circles, the belief is more or less entertained that these heavy receipts are designed to embarrass, or what amounts to something, have special rates, not allowed to those outside of the ring.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$6.00@6.25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.25@5.75
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4.50@4.75
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4.25@4.50
Stockers	3.50@4.00
Bulls, Stags and Cows	3.50@4.00
Texans, 800 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@3.00

SHEEP.

The supply on sale, as will be seen, was considerably less than that of the preceding week, and while trade was a little dragy in the early part of the week, under the influence of rather unfavorable reports from the east, it stiffened up subsequently, after it became known that the run was small and then rumors were current that the western roads were blocked by the recent heavy snow storms, which probably led buyers to look for the Diamond Joe line of boats, which they otherwise would have done. To-day, at noon, there were but forty five on sale, and the market was reported steady at full last week's prices, and the general position affair was regarded as being more favorable for sellers than it was during the early part of the week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 110@125 lbs	7.25@7.50
Prime 90@100 lbs	6.75@7.00
Good 85@90 lbs	5.75@6.25
Fair 75@80 lbs	5.00@5.50
Common 70@75 lbs	4.00@4.50

HOGS.

The most noticeable feature we have to record is that the arrivals during the past week have been larger than for several weeks preceding, and with no improvement in the demand, the general tone of the market has been easier, although prices are without important change. Philadelphia hogs have declined 20@25c ⅌ cwt within the past ten days, while in Yorkers there has not been much change. It is certain that in the present condition of the market a few cars in excess of actual wants, would be sufficient to cause a tumble in prices, and it is hard to keep up in the face of the continued light receipts.

QUOTATIONS.

Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs	5.00@5.50
Common to prime Yorkers	4.00@4.40
Good mixed	3.60@3.75
Roughs	3.00@3.50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 30, 1876.

The Crude market was easier, and, as compared with yesterday, prices were a shade lower; Conduit and United quoted at $1.08¾; Union, $2.05; outside lines, $2; immediate shipment, $2.25 bid, $2.27½@2.30 asked; barge oil delivered here, $2.37½. Refined was reported quiet and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14¾@14¾; New York, 15; on cars here 11¾@11¾c, with very few sellers at quotations.

Nothing new to report in regard to the transportation question; the Penna. R. R. Co. show no change in position to yield, and the general situation in this respect remains unchanged.

The Farrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.10; city make, $1.20.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F & Co, Baltimore	606
J. A. McKee & Sons	Do	200
Lockhart & Frew, M	Do	993
Livingston Bros.	Do	196
Do	Tate, M. & Co.	225
Total		2,723

The Lumber Outlook—Some Facts and Figures.

The *Northwestern Lumberman*, March 25, gives a statement showing the total supply of logs and lumber ready for the coming season in all the principal producing districts in the Pacific coast. The report covers nineteen districts, and the lines of six railroads. The sections left out are unimportant. If the figures are correct they will probably astonish some people. Following is the summary, with remarks:

Stock on hand, lumber and logs, Jan. 1.

1875	1,797,614,779
Manufactured in 1875	3,277,126,644
Total stock of 1875	5,074,741,423
Deduct amount on hand, lumber and logs, Jan. 1, 1876	1,898,411,499
Amount marketed 1875	3,173,329,924
Estimated new logs for 1876	2,265,000,000
Stock on hand, logs and lumber, Jan. 1, 1876	1,898,411,499

Amount available for market in 1876 . . 4,161,411,499

The above figures show that a very large amount of stock has been "carried over" by manufacturers for the past two years; much larger than has been conducive to the general health of the trade. The amount brought over from last year is considerably in excess of that actually marketed during the season. When considering this fact, there can be little wonder that the price of lumber is low or the market "depressed," as has been the case. The figures exhibit a more significant phase to the carefulobserver. At a low estimate of the new logs cut during the winter just passed, there is stock enough available for the market of 1876 to furnish more lumber than was sold during 1875. Our figures show a billion feet in excess. To be sure, some stock will be carried over again, as in the nature of things it must be, but it is by no means reasonable to suppose that as much, or one-half or even one third as much would have been carried over last fall, if there had been a chance to sell at living prices. It was not a case of holding for speculation; the plain truth of the matter was that the lumber, in many cases, could not be peddled off at any rate. The fact is just as plain that, unless some at present unforeseen and unhoped-for circumstance intervenes, the season before us will be no better, in point of demand or price. In the above statements we have dealt only with stocks in the hands of manufacturers. A statement, published a few weeks since, of the stocks on hand at distributing points, embracing twenty-one of the most prominent in the country, showed that the aggregate shortage in lumber on hand Jan. 1, this year, as compared with last, was less than 100,000,000. There is at Ottawa, Ont., 120,000,000 feet of lumber ready to go forward to Eastern markets upon the opening of navigation, against about 70,000,000 last year.

New York Wool Market.

Since the last report of a day or so ago nothing of interest or importance has transpired, and anything but a short resume would be superfluous. The demands from all sources have continued very small, spasmodic and uncertain. The present position of the goods market does not warrant manufacturers in taking hold; on the contrary, it inclines them to greater caution in the management of their affairs. The supplies of all descriptions of wool cannot be considered large, but rather border on lightness; they are sufficient, however, with the near approach of the spring clips to cause holders not a few uneasy and anxious thoughts; they would not hesitate to grant a reasonable concession, provided that it was a good cash buyer who presented himself—but for 'long time' men they appear to have no particular liking. Foreign wools are still dull and nominal. We append quotations:

WASHED FLEECE—XXX and Picklock, 50@52c; XX and X, 45@47c; Nos 1 and 2, 43@45c; Combing, 50@52c; Tubwashed, 44@46c.

California Unwashed—Spring clip, 19@28c; Fall clip, 14@22c.

Pulled Wool—Domestic, extra, 40@47c; Super 38@40c; No. 1, 32@37c; No. 2 12@18c; Lambs, 35@40c; Western, 30@40c; Southern, 28@35c; California, 25@40c.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	March 27, 1876.	March 29, 1875.
Wheat	3,147,369	4,124,287
Corn	2,195,198	2,454,247
Oats	770,610	551,402
Rye	126,561	8,319
Barley	313,108	175,999
Total all kinds	6,561,846	7,314,252

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 37,124 bu. corn, 35,132 bu. oats, and a decrease of 18,784 bu. wheat, 2,417 bu. rye and 43,369 bu. barley.

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 15,477 bu. No. 1, and 401,997 bu. No. 2.

In addition to the above, there is afloat in the harbor 83,707 bu of No. 3 and 54,394 bu rejected spring wheat—total 138,101 bu; 62,529 bu No. 2, 14,225 bu high mixed, 25,132 bu new mixed, and 142,634 bu of new high-mixed corn—total 244,517 bu.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring fresh $1.03¼; regular $1.02 spot; $1.02¾ seller April; $1.07 seller May; No. 3 nominal; rejected 87c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 46c spot; 45¾@46c seller April. Oats dull; No. 2 33@33c spot; 32¾@33c seller April; 34¼@34⅝c seller May. Barley quiet and steady; 61@64c spot; 61c seller April; 61¾@62c seller May. Rye quiet and steady; 85¼@86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $22.50 spot; $22.75 seller May; $22.87½@23.00 June. Lard steady at $13.75 spot; $13.95@13.97½ seller May; $14.07½ seller June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; sales at $1.07; held at $1.08.

On Call Board wheat was lower. Wheat 3c lower. Corn unchanged. Oats 3c higher. Pork 5c higher. Lard higher at 12½c; April $14.07½; May $14.22½.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Flour: receipts 12,000 bbls; low grades a shade firmer; superfine western and State $4.30@4.75; common to good $5.00; good to choice $5.35@5.75; white wheat extra $5.80@7.75; extra Ohio $5.40@7.25; St. Louis $5.40@8.00. Rye flour steady at $4.10@5.20. Corn meal quiet at $2.75@3.25. Wheat is a little better; receipts 17,000 bushels; No. 1 spring in store $1.29½; mixed spring $1.29@1.32; No. 2 red, grade do inspected $1.07. Rye firmer; prime State 92c bid. Barley quiet. Malt easier. Corn dull; receipts 31,000 bushels, western mixed graded 67c; mixed steamer 66@67c. Oats dull; receipts 33,000 bush, western mixed 44@45½; white 46@51c. Hay firm at 75@90c. Hops quiet. Coffee firm; cargoes 15¼@19c. Molasses, Rice and Sugar are firm and unchanged. Petroleum: crude 9½c; refined, cases 18¾@22c. Tallow 8¾c. Rosin quiet at $1.70@1.75. Turpentine firm at 41c. Eggs lower at 15@16c. Pork firm at $23.10@23.25. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles dull; western long clear 11¾c; city 11@11¾c. Lard $14.15@14.20. Butter firm; western old 16@35c; State 20@38c. Cheese quiet at 6@13c. Whisky nominal; buyers $1.12; sellers at $1.12½.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 30.—Refined petroleum 10¼d. Turpentine 25s.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Petroleum: refined 31½f.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton steady at 6 9-16@6 13-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 8,800 bales American. Wheat: California white average 7s 2d@10s 6d; Club 10s 5d@11s; red spring 9s 8d@9s 10d. Flour 22s@24s. Lard 62s. Cheese 62s. Refined petroleum 11¾@11¾d; spirits 8¾@9d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Petroleum firmer; refined 14½c; crude 11¾@11¾c. Flour firm; extra $4.50; high grades $7@8.50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1.30; amber $1.31@1.32½. Corn in good demand; yellow and white 64c. Rye 81@82c. Oats held firmer; mixed 44¾@45c; white 46@50c. Whisky scarce at $1.14. Butter firm; New York and Bradford

DAILY GAZETTE: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are clear or partly cloudy, warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer, probably followed by threatening weather and rain.

The Funeral of Fireman Miller.

The funeral of Robert Miller, the member of the Fire Department who was killed at the fire on Sunday night, took place yesterday afternoon. The cortege was of unusual length, many embracing the opportunity to show their respect for one who, while living, was a brave and efficient fireman. The train was headed by a detachment of police under command of Lieut. Hager; the Eighteenth Regiment band; Acting Chief Engineer and members of Engine Company No. 3; members of Hook and Ladder Company A; detachment of firemen from each company in the department; the body, with pall-bearers from Hook and Ladder Company A; the mourners; officials of the Fire Department and friends of the deceased in carriages.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Transfer of Offices—Reduction in Pay.

An order has been issued by the officials of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, announcing that after to-morrow a reduction of five per cent. would be made in the salaries of conductors and all other passenger train men. Also that a decrease will be made in the pay of the clerks in the freight department, and the laborers engaged in the maintenance of way.

An order has also been made directing Dispatcher Hawkins to transfer his headquarters to Connellsville, where they formerly were. That is a central location, and it is thought the dispatcher can operate better there than at this point. The local dispatching here will be done by Freight Agent J. B. Caven.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Aged and Prominent Citizen.

Mr. James H. Hays, an eminent and successful coal merchant of this county, died at his residence on the bank of the Monongahela, at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a native of Allegheny county. He filled, in the early years of his manhood, the role of school-master. He also learned the trade of cooper, and for a time earned a living by the practice of this art. He was, in an eminent degree, a self-made man, remarkable for energy and untiring industry, and equally remarkable for prudence and judiciously minding his own business and letting other people's alone. In the diligent exercise of these traits he achieved a fortune, estimated by one familiar with his affairs, at three millions of dollars. He has long been able to say that he owed no man anything, and was never known to defalcate in any business engagement. He was probably the most extensive proprietor of coal lands and the largest operator in coal mining in Western Pennsylvania. His health became impaired some years ago, and has gradually but surely yielded to the effects of advancing years. He will be greatly missed and lamented by the business circles in which he has for many years held a distinguished place.

A PECULIARLY HARD CASE.

A Proposition to Visit Vicarious Expiation Upon Men Who Have Already Satisfied the Demands of Justice.

It became known some time ago that there was a delinquency in the accounts of H. B. Swoope, deceased, late United States District Attorney, but the peculiar position in which guiltless merchants were put by his defection operated to suppress the publication of the facts in the case. During Mr. Swoope's term of office it transpired that a number of merchants had violated the revenue stamp law, but it appearing that their infraction of the law was the result of ignorance, or of carelessness, the Government, upon being made acquainted with the state of facts, authorized the District Attorney to compromise with the merchants, and this was done. After paying the sum agreed upon, no further thought was given to the matter until recently, when they were notified, it is alleged, that Swoope had not paid over to the Government the money paid to him by the merchants in pursuance of the compromise.

It now appears that U. S. Attorney Reed has orders from the department to prosecute the cases to judgment and execution. An examination into the law reveals the fact that the U. S. District Attorney is not authorized to receive any moneys in such cases, the sums being required to be paid to the Clerk of the Court or Collector of the district. As the U. S. District Attorney given no bond, the estate of the late H. B. Swoope, if it were in a solvent condition, could not be proceeded against by the Government, which does not recognize his act of collection, though it might be responsible to the parties who paid the money, but it does not appear that the estate is in a condition to pay.

The hardship of this case consists in the fact that the parties who paid a Government officer all that the Government demanded are required to pay again simply because they did not know that the Government's agent in the premises had improperly arranged their compromise was not authorized to receive the amount claimed. Inasmuch as the attorneys for the defense did not know of this portion of the law, the defendants cannot be blamed for their ignorance of it.

It is asserted that the amount so lost, if lost it is to Pittsburgh merchants, will amount to $20,000, but United States District Attorney Reed denies that it is so much.

FREIGHT RATES.

The Discrimination Against Pittsburgh Provoking Action.

The Committee on Railroads and Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday morning, Mr. Jared M. Brush presiding. This gentleman said that the discrimination in freight rates against Pittsburgh was largely due to the inactivity of our merchants, who were so engrossed in the pursuit of individual interests that they neglected to look after the general good. A motion was made by Mr. Holdship that petitions be prepared for circulation among the business men urging the passage of the Hopkins bill. All Pittsburgh interests, Mr. McKelvey thought, should be interested, and the matter brought to the attention of the railroad companies. A member of the committee suggested that a respectful appeal be made to the railroads for an adjustment, to which it was replied that on the 29th of January a committee met Mr. Scott and Mr. Cassatt in Philadelphia, by special appointment, and in a most respectful manner laid before them a list of grievances and discussed the points fully, and were told that the question would be at once taken up and acted upon; that action was postponed by dilatory movements on the part of the railroad men, by asking for propositions and by pretending to refer to committees, and by various methods in which they are expert, until about the 18th day of March, when they refused to entertain any more correspondence, or even to answer respectful telegrams. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Holdship, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That petitions be prepared asking the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America to pass a law to regulate commerce and prohibit discriminations by common carriers and combinations by railroads and other corporations, and that such petitions be largely circulated for signatures throughout the State and forwarded to our representatives at Washington.

Resolved, That each member of this committee make it their business to obtain by personal application to the merchants and manufacturers such facts as can be had bearing on freight discriminations and report the same at the next meeting.

A letter was read from an oil refiner in Marietta, Ohio, stating that oil could be shipped from that place to Philadelphia, via Parkersburg, Baltimore, over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for $1,05 per barrel. A comparison of these rates with the present rates from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia showed that oil could be shipped from here down the Ohio to Marietta and thence over the Baltimore & Ohio to Philadelphia for 53 cents less than the present rates to that city over the Pennsylvania road.

Mr. McKelvey presented the following:

WHEREAS, The oil interest is prostrated on account of discrimination of freights by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies, and a large amount of capital as well as a large number of workmen are idle,

Resolved, That a committee of three oil men be appointed to present at the next meeting a statement of capital and workmen in different branches that are idle on account of such discrimination.

The paper was adopted, and Messrs. J. H. Walker, H. S. A. Stewart and Henry Holdship were appointed as the committee provided for.

The committee then adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, 31st inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's Sales Rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street,

85 shares Exchange National Bank.
20 shares M. & M. National Bank.
20 shares Citizens' National Bank.
30 shares Marine National Bank.
20 shares M. & M. Insurance Company.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
13 shares First National Bank.
23 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company.
20 shares Shoe & Leather Bank.
20 shares Iron City Insurance Company.
15 shares Smithfield National Bank.
20 shares Monongahela Inclined Plane.
25 shares Lawrence Railroad.
10 shares Artizans Bank.
and other good stocks.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

We Manufacture

and sell the best Brushes in the city. We are headquarters for all kinds of Brushes. Call and see us at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

J. B. Heard & Co.,
No. 52 Sixth street,
Closing out sale.

A DAY DEVOTED TO PUMPING.

Engineer Lowry Glorying in the Defense of His Engines—Jno. Aston's Antique Testimony—Another Blast from Smith's Pipes.

The Legislative Investigating Committee met yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The attendance of spectators was not large, and the proceedings of the morning were not only interesting to people concerned for or against the utility of the Lowry patent engines.

DIGGING AT THE RESERVOIR AGAIN.

F. Slataper was the first witness called to the stand and testified as follows: Am a civil engineer; have been twenty-five years in the profession; am now engaged for the Pennsylvania company on lines west of Pittsburgh; was one of the original commission with General Moorhead and Mr. Berry for selection of a site for the water works; after our election and organization I was requested by the other members to write to the most prominent hydraulic engineers of the county and engage them for our work; I did so and Messrs. Chesebrough and Lane were selected to make the surveys; they went over the ground thoroughly and we adopted the Allegheny river plan—to bring water from two miles above Negley Run by conduit line; it was to be lifted from Negley Run by a pair of engines of the capacity of thirty million gallons per twenty-four hours, to Brilliant Hill; that was all the water we thought necessary for the present to meet the demands of the city; it was arranged to enlarge without much cost; our estimate of the cost of the works—taking water from Nine Mile Island, and not including the land—was $2,294,000; I thought that price was very liberal estimate for putting the works in complete working order; in case they did not take the water from Nine Mile Run as we mentioned the estimate to $2,029,000—that would be taking the water from the present location at Negley Run under our plan we pumped first to Brilliant Hill and then from Brilliant to Hiland reservoir; Brilliant Hill was to supply four-fifths of the city—including built-up portion and manufactories; Hiland was to supply the middle district, and Herron Hill the extreme high points of the city; our reason in wanting to bring water from Nine Mile Island was to get purer water; the present plan of forcing water up to a higher point than necessary is wrong; it will cause great additional cost; Mr. Chesebrough said to me that it would add from $100,000 to $120,000 a year expense by raising all the water to Hiland instead of to Brilliant reservoir, he said the abandoning of Brilliant Hill was unfortunate; the effect of the present plan is that the water comes down one hundred and thirty feet from Hiland avenue before it commences to supply the great portion of the city; under our plans the works would have been completed before this; Mr. Chesebrough said that they could be completed altogether in two years.

Mr. Minor, of the Committee—What, in your opinion, considering all the money already expended, should be done with the Water Works as they stand?

Mr. Slataper—I would not do much work until certain that all the work already done would be of use to the city; I have no doubt that the present works are not as perfect as they should be.

It was then decided to go on with Mr. Lowry's witnesses at this time, if Attorney Smith was ready at two o'clock in the afternoon to allow Mr. Rohb to go on with his rebuttal on the pipe question then.

LOWRY'S DEFENSE.

R. Nuttall was the first witness called for Mr. Lowry, and testified: Am an engine builder by trade; know the Lowry engines; have seen the one in Allegheny; the engine was working remarkably well—as smooth as any big engine I ever saw; I understand the principle on which the Lowry engines run; but once on a committee appointed by Council with Mr. Hemphill and Mr. French to visit the Allegheny works, and I reported that if the engines were overhauled and the works fixed they would supply the city for ten years yet; there was such a vast discrepancy between my report and the ones presented by Mr. Hemphill and Mr. French that another committee was appointed, and they made a report agreeing with me.

The witness is a practical engine builder by trade; knows the Lowry engines; have seen the one in Allegheny; the engine was working remarkably well—as smooth as any big engine I ever saw; I understand the principle on which the Lowry engines run; but once on a committee appointed by Council with Mr. Hemphill and Mr. French to visit the Allegheny works, and I reported that if the engines were overhauled and the works fixed they would supply the city for ten years yet; there was such a vast discrepancy between my report and the ones presented by Mr. Hemphill and Mr. French that another committee was appointed, and they made a report agreeing with me.

THE BUSINESS CAPACITY.

James Rees was the next witness on behalf of Mr. Lowry. He testified: Am an engine-builder—following engineering and have for my specialties; am acquainted with the Lowry engine; I got up the first engine of the Lowry plan; understand the Cornish engine pretty well; I think the Lowry engine will do double duty of a Cornish engine of the same size and dimensions; the Lowry engine, if properly attended to, is fully capable of doing its work well; the engine I put in on Bedford avenue is doing its work well, and the engineer in charge is pleased with it; the engine there, on a test, ran up as high as twenty to twenty-one revolutions a minute; that would be equal to forty in a Cornish engine; have looked at the drawings of the engines that are now before Council; it depends upon how the parties building the engines in their working right; don't recognize anything in the Lowry engine that is antagonistic to the laws of mechanism; on the contrary, it has a peculiar feature that makes it an extraordinary pumper.

Benjamin Fellows was the next witness. He testified: Am a mining engineer; learned my trade in England; have seen the Cornish engines work; have also seen the Lowry engine work in Allegheny; never examined the principle of the Lowry engine; when I saw it in Allegheny it was working very smoothly and naturally; it worked much smoother than the Cornish engines; have seen the Lowry engine in operation several times.

After this witness was examined the Committee went into recess until 2 o'clock.

PIPING HARSHLY.

After recess Mr. George W. Markle was recalled by Mr. Robb, and Attorney Smith said that if the testimony proposed to be taken from this witness was cumulative or additional, he would object to having his testimony taken.

Mr. Robb said he proposed to rebut the testimony of Wm. Smith & Son, in regard to the marks, weights, &c., on the pipes.

Mr. Smith rejoined that this whole matter had been gone over before, and if men are al owed to repeat their testimony over and over again, there would be no end to the examination.

Mr. Robb replied that until the testimony of Wm. H. Smith was taken it had not appeared that he was a partner in the firm, and it was now proposed to show that as a member of that firm he ordered short weight pipes to be passed.

The chairman decided that the testimony was admissible, and Mr. Markle swore that, on several occasions he had been ordered to mark the weights upon short weight pipes so as to make them according to the specifications, and that he had obeyed the orders, and also that he had seen Wm. H. Smith mark up weights on the pipes, and those pipes were all passed to the city by him as up to the requirements of the specifications. He remembered one occasion when pipes were rolled through the testing pump without being tested, and Nichols went to the pile and marked weights on them, and the next morning he erased the marks on the pipes that he had marked before that time, so that the book record that was fixed for Murray the inspector, would agree with the marks on the pipes.

The cross-examination of this witness was very harsh, and during it he admitted that he had made false returns to the Inspector, under the direction of Wm. H. Smith.

Mr. George B. Cupples was then recalled, also in rebuttal of the testimony of Wm. H. Smith. He testified that one night when Murray was in the foundry the fifteen inch pipe were not tested, and in the morning Nichols went out and marked about one hundred of the fifteen inch pipe with higher weights than were before on them, and Murray's book was made to correspond.

In cross-examination Attorney Smith read from the testimony-in-chief of the witness taken some days ago, and Mr. Cupples admitted that he had sworn that the pipes had all come to the standard, but when he did so he meant the small pipes. He also admitted that he had sworn that he never knew cracked castings to have been chipped.

UNIQUE PIPING.

Mr. John B. Aston, one of the witnesses who had refused to testify some days ago, was next called by Mr. Robb, and, a change having come over the spirit of his dreams apparently, he went upon the stand and swore that when the pipe contract was being operated under by Wm. Smith he was foreman of the foundry. He knew nothing about the patch process to which pipes were subjected.

Here the witness asked the Committee that he was willing to tell the truth on both sides of the question, and springing to his feet he vociferated, "I am under oath, and I will tell the truth." Then he said:

Mr. Robb! MR. ROBB! You are a lawyer, and I want to have a word of law. Mr. Chairman! Mr. CHAIRMAN! You first and gentleman of the Committee. I wish you to have a few remarks. Then he strode up and down before the committee, and smacking his hands together said, "I wrote a letter yesterday, *I wrote a letter yesterday*, and I want that letter published. *Published to the world*, and then he started in, and read a line or two, and at the end of each sentence he turned to the reporters, and in a loud, hissing whisper, solemnly admonished them "to put it down." The letter proved to be a series of questions, and at the end was appended a list of the names of the workmen employed by Mr. Smith. Then he said, "Gentlemen, there's *my letter*. Now publish it to Italy, Russia and Germany. I am not ashamed of it. It's addressed to C. W. Robb."

The witness seemed to be impressed with the idea that he was running the whole examination. His testimony direct had little importance.

When he was turned over to be cross-examined, Attorney Smith said: "What induced you to change your mind about testifying?"

Aston—Now that is a very important question. I did think that I would ask the committee for a chance to make a few remarks, but you have got down to the point.

Mr. Smith—Hold on then. I will withdraw my question.

Aston—Oh, no you won't; I want to make a few remarks, and—

Just here Chairman Carson interrupted to say that the committee would dispense with the "few remarks," and after a strong effort the vivacious Aston was choked off.

Mr. A. J. Murray, who Markle testified was drunk while he should be inspecting the pips, denied point blank that there was any truth in that statement, as he was sick on the occasion referred to, and on that occasion there were no pipes tested at all, as there were none there to be tested, and it was not for that purpose, but to help send the pipes to the city, for which he was sent out to the foundry that night.

THE FRIENDS OF LOWRY SPEAK.

After the testimony of this witness was taken both sides agreed that the Smith case was finally closed, and Mr. Bruce called Mr. Joshua Nuttal, on the part of the defense in the Lowry phase of the investigation. He had been the engineer of the Allegheny water works. When he took charge of the Lowry engine it was in a bad condition, not having been put together right. After one was put in order the engine worked very well, and if there is any trouble with the engine it is the fault of the engineer, and not of the engine. The engine would run with perfect safety at a speed of seven revolutions a minute, and with proper care there could be no better running engine. The Lowry engine is as easily handled as an engine of six-inch cylinder, and the witness had a boy of twelve years of age who could manage her quite well.

In cross-examination witness testified that while he was running the engine he always had too much water. In ten hours working of the engine he could supply Allegheny city with water, on 200 or 400 bushels of coal. Old engines were required to work twenty-four hours to do this work. He said that there had been a great deal of talk about the engine stopping on her center. He would bet $500 that with a fireman of his selection, he would arrange her cut-offs, lock up the engine, and leave her alone for twenty minutes or half an hour, and she would not stop on her center within that time.

In re-direct examination he testified that the old engines burnt more coal than the Lowry engines, and that Mr. Richmond had told him that during the witness' time as engineer (about ten months) they had saved $5,000 in coal.

Replying to Mr. Robb, he said he believed the reason that the Lowry engines were not being run now was that they did not want this committee to see the engines work, as they were afraid that this committee would see how competent the engines are. He had seen the engine for a short time work at twenty-five between nine and ten revolutions per minute, and it worked well at that speed. The engine works as smoothly as any engine that he ever saw.

THE ENGINES HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Mr. Jacob Weiman was employed in the Allegheny Water Works five years, from 1871. He had during that time charge of the engine several times and she always worked well. The engines required from 300 to 400 bushels of coal to supply Allegheny city. The old engines required between 700 and 800 bushels of coal. At the cylinder head the wear seemed to be about the same all around, with a little slack on the top.

Mr. John Argo, for nine years engineer in the Birmingham Water Works, said he had made a test of the duty of the Lowry engine and the estimate formed was 48,000,000 pounds lifting power to one hundred pounds of coal. The coal and covering of the pipes at this time was not of the best, and if these had been improved the duty would have been higher.

A BUILDER'S OPINION.

Mr. Edward Armstrong, an engine builder, of Allegheny city, swore that he was familiar with the Lowry engines, in his city, at Bedford avenue, and on the South Side, Pittsburgh. He thought the greatest objection to the Lowry engine at this time was prejudice. He had seen the Allegheny engine work frequently, and it always performed its duty successfully and smoothly. The witness had heard Mr. Richmond say that he (Richmond) could make a large amount of money if he would use his influence against the Lowry engine, in fact that he was elected because it was understood that he was prejudiced against the engine, and further, that he could get $40,000 if he would throw the Lowry engine in the pit. "If the city of Allegheny," said the witness, "will give me 750 bushels of coal for every 5,000,000 gallons of water that are pumped I will pay the engineering expenses and clear $5,000 a year from the coal."

This concluded the testimony of Mr. Armstrong and the committee adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Base Balls,

New Goods and Bottom Discounts at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

John Douglass, bankrupt, city. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 17th prox.

Samuel Milliken, bankrupt, Hollidaysburg. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

Wm. R. Hamilton vs. Red Bank Mining Company, of Clarion county. Injunction granted against J. W. Barber and his attorney.

A. H. Bowers, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made directing assignee not to make sale of certain real estate, claimed as exempt by bankrupt.

Isaac A. Reed, bankrupt, Allegheny. Meeting of creditors ordered for the 15th prox.

First National Bank of Athens vs. Elizabeth Wells, Bradford county. Order for jury trial revoked.

Milligan & Hershberg, bankrupts, city. Composition confirmed.

Sheer & Richel, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

McKnight Duncan & Co., bankrupts, this city. Petition presented for the sale of real estate, discharged of liens. Objection to the same by James Richey, guardian. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why they should not give security.

Hiram Smith, bankrupt, Green county. Argument had on bill for injunction against Abner Thorp.

John Stevenson, of Mercer county, and John F. Hindman, of Butler, filed petitions in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*)

In the case of Joseph Bole vs. Alonzo Bardrict et al., verdict for defendant and costs.

Caroline Ohligher vs. Luther Lodge No. 3, American Protestant Association. Verdict for defendants.

A. J. Montgomery et al. vs. John Grayson et al.; verdict for defendants.

Oliver Adams vs. Jackson Black; verdict of six and a fourth cents damages and costs.

Mary J. Hawk vs. Alfred Hawk; action for divorce. Wm. McKelvey was appointed a commissioner to take evidence.

Mrs. P. Duff et al. vs. John A. Finney; verdict for plaintiff by consent of counsel.

James I. Bennett vs. John Grazier, verdict for plaintiff for $2,644.40.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

The argument list still occupies this Court.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

The case of Richard Crane, charged with committing a rape on the person of Mrs. Taylor, an inmate of the Insane Department of the Allegheny Home, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The court charged that the fact of the woman being insane did not render her void of will, and it remained with the prosecution to prove that the defendant committed the offence by force. This virtually settled the case, as such was not proven. After being out a short time the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This was expected, of course, and certainly gives entire satisfaction to all who heard the evidence.

Nolle contendre entered in case of George Carrick, charged with assault and battery.

John McNally, charged with larceny, found not guilty.

Rino Van Ryan, charged with the larceny of a dog, not guilty.

George Dugan, charged with felonious assault and battery on a fellow-miner at or near Noblestown, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay the costs and spend a year in the Workhouse.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
J. Young, (2)	Edward Schendel, (2)
Henrietta Ridgely, et al.,	T. J. Lee,
David Jones,	Ruth Smith,
A. Swinehart et al.,	Samuel Hare,
(5)	Joseph Starkey,
Jno. T. Matthews et al.,	John H. Goe,
J. M. Callahan et al.	Jack Garvey,
J. F. Cheatner,	John Fletcher,
Juliana Keil,	Jno. Campbell,
George Carrick,	John Kelly et al.,
Robert Donaldson,	Valentine Rost,
	John Griffin,
	Patrick Ferry.

Court Brevities.

IN COMMON Pleas No. 1 Messrs. Casey & Fogarty entered suit against Joseph Spencer to recover $271.75. The plaintiffs, who are liquor dealers, sold James Pitt, of McKeesport, goods to the amount above mentioned, on the recommendation of the defendant, and as the bill has not been paid, the firm now sues Spencer for the amount.

V. SAUERBIER et al., the latter recent arrivals from Germany, commenced an action for ejectment against W. Hauer et al., yesterday. He alleges that the latter holds possession of certain property on Harmony street, Birmingham, to which he has no valid right and title. The summons issued was made returnable at the next regular return day.

JOHN MCCLOSKEY, for use of his wife, entered suit yesterday in Common Pleas No. 2, against the Cooperative Life Insurance Company of this city, to recover money paid by him as premiums on a policy for $5,000, which the company had canceled without his consent. He claims the premium paid and interest thereon, which amounts to $1,093.40.

A JURYMAN in the Crane rape case wanted to make a statement before the verdict was recorded, but Judge Kirkpatrick refused to hear it. After the Court adjourned he began making it for the edification of the ushers in the Commonwealth. When it was found that it was against the prosecution, the attorney left in disgust, saying that he had heard a similar speech from his opponent, also from the Court, and he was sick of it. So the statement which was expected to pan out something startling was allowed to fall upon unofficial ears.

Clinton School Exhibitions.

CLINTON, PA., March 25, 1876.

The closing sessions of the public schools of this town have quite generally been marked by very pleasant exhibition exercises. Yesterday an exhibition of this kind was given in school No. 5, of which Miss Lizzie Scott is the teacher. The exercises began with the reading of a selection from the Scriptures, and after a brief prayer the several classes gave exhibitions of their learning in the different branches taught in the school. The recitations were perfect, and the progress of the pupils manifested in this public display was gratefully acknowledged by the large audience of spectators. At noon a bounteous dinner was served to the pupils and their friends, and the afternoon was devoted to a literary entertainment provided by the pupils. The valedictory, by Miss Etta Burns, closed the exercises. Subsequently the pupils testified their appreciation of the teachers' efforts in the presentation to her of a beautiful students lamp. G. B.

Fine Hats for Spring Trade.

The firm of McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, have made unusual preparations this spring to accommodate their retail trade. Their stock is one of the finest ever brought to this city, and comprises all the latest styles and most desirable goods to be had in the Eastern markets. The firm are agents for

YOUMAN'S CELEBRATED FIFTH AVENUE HATS,

which cannot be surpassed for fineness, style or general excellence. Messrs. McCord & Co. keep the best goods of all grades, and sell at the lowest rates. We can assert confidently, and from personal knowledge, they offer inducements to the retail buyer that cannot be surpassed.

Removal.

By reference to card in another column, the friends and patrons of Messrs. Nicholas & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors and Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, will learn that they have removed to No. 101 Smithfield street, Howard Block, third door from Fifth avenue, where they have elegant and commodious rooms filled with a large and varied assortment of fine and fashionable suitings, of foreign and domestic manufacture, prepared to supply their patrons with suits of excellence and neatness of fit at prices to correspond with the times.

Best Prints.

Best Ginghams,
Best Muslins,
Cheaper than ever,

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Hugus & Hacke

Announce the opening of new Spring Goods in all their departments. Black and colored silks, of our own importation, in endless variety of shade and color, and extra good value. Silk and cashmere sacques—choice novelties in this department. Dress goods, in all the new spring materials. Housekeeping goods, in linens, damasks, napkins, towels, &c. Also, unusual bargains in black cashmeres and alpacas. New styles French and English chintzes, &c., &c.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Fine Clothing.

Mr. Walter Anderson, the popular well known Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue, (Diamond Bank Building), has now in stock the finest assortment of Seasonable Goods for gentlemen's wear in the city. His stock is all new, contains no old or shop worn goods.

Gentlemen ordering Spring Suits will find prices the most reasonable and cut, style and fit of the very highest order.

Velocipedes.

Call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street, and see the handsome and strongest Velocipedes in the city. They are sold very low.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Kenilworth, at New York; steamer State of Indiana, at New York; steamer Dorian, at Breakwater; steamer Elysia, at Moville, steamer Weser, at Southampton.

Special Sale of Solid Gold Goods

At Auction, on Saturday afternoon and evening, April 1st, at
D. W. Evans' Department Store,
87 Fifth avenue,
Masonic Hall Building.

BREVITIES.

....Letter list on second page.

....Seven rolling mills in the county, out of thirty-three, are idle.

....The annual inspection of the Penitentiary by the Grand Jury was made yesterday.

....The city is swarming with "bummers" from Eastern houses, determined to sell goods at any price.

....Nathan Manheim, a Jewish peddler of this city, was robbed of $150 worth of goods a few days ago at Washington, Pa.

....The Committees on Appeals and Ordinances meet this evening and the subcommittee on the division of the street fund at four o'clock this afternoon.

....Mrs. Pryn a missionary from Japan, will speak regarding her work in that country this morning at half past ten, in Dr. Howard's church, on Penn avenue.

....Samuel Ewing, of No. 75 Poplar street, Allegheny, nearly severed his foot yesterday at the railroad shops in Lawrenceville by stricking his right ankle with a hatchet. The accident may cripple him for life.

....Dr. Isaac Jackson, assisted by Drs. Duncan and Truxal, amputated the leg of Thos. Ferguson above the knee, at Brownsville, yesterday. Mr. F. is an old river man and had his knee injured at Lock No. 2 some years since. He is doing very well at present.

....At a convention of glass manufacturers in Cincinnati this week it was agreed to adopt a card similar to that of Pittsburgh, to govern east and west, with the addition of freight charges to the different points. In this way a consumer in Zanesville will save freight charges in purchasing in his own city.

....Yesterday afternoon boys made a fire in a vacant lot on Franklin street, Allegheny, and some of them began to leap over it. While doing this one of them named Mattes fell into the fire and was badly burned about the hands and legs. He was removed to his home on Juniata street and medical aid summoned.

....A decision has been rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in the case before Alderman Roesch, of Allegheny, in which J. H. Jones, a boss carpenter on the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was charged with assessing carpenters five dollars each for positions, and then discharging them as soon afterwards as he conveniently could. The defendant has taken an appeal, and will carry the case to Court.

....The "Crowner" of Beaver county was in the city yesterday hunting for the reward of $1000 that was offered by the heirs of David Cameron, who recently disappeared from his home on Mt. Washington. Cameron's dead body was found in the river near there by a man who gave the Coroner a power of attorney to collect the sum. It is not probable that the Coroner's efforts will be crowned with success, for the reason that is now claimed the reward was not offered for the body of deceased but for his return.

....Constable J. J. Hayes, of Allegheny, contemptuously ignores the order of Judge Kirkpatrick, of the Quarter Sessions Court, that he shall not exercise the functions of a constable. Tacked to a telegraph pole at the corner of Ohio and West Diamond streets yesterday was a notice of a constable's sale which bore the signatures of Clem. Kreuter and J. J. Hayes. If this sale proceeds and Hayes officiates those who are inclined to stake money can bet their bottom dollar that the matter is brought to the attention of Judge Kirkpatrick he will suddenly and effectually clear away the haze with which the officious quondam constable may think it invested.

....It seems that after all nobody was drowned at the Point on Wednesday night. An intoxicated man named Burroughs, from Westmoreland county, fell into the river near the tow-boat "Ark." After he had been in the water for awhile Mr. Arbuckle, who was subsequently learned to be his cousin, and that led to the impression that a companion with him had been drowned. In the morning Arthur was found at his hotel, and Mr. Arbuckle's mystery and Burroughs had hoisted in so much of the spirituous extract of cereals that he was totally unconscious of his meanderings. He is now home quarantined, thoroughly satisfied with his midnight explorations around the wharves, and regretting the loss of forty dollars which he had been relieved of by some of the "wharf rats."

Weather.

The man in nature who seeks his happiness in earthly things, desires all things to be subservient to his selfish will. He of grace finds all things agreeable. He is the will of Him on whom we and all dependers for time and eternity. A wise man is not driven, carried or dragged, but is willing to be led in wisdom's path. Those who choose their own wisdom, make shipwreck of present and eternal peace. Nature has been bountiful to us in crops since 1854, and while we are all fretting about what is coming, it would be better to be ready to meet what is coming. Nature will divide in equity. If we had our own choice we all would go to ruin.

INDICATIONS.

From 25th of March to 24th of April, eighteen cloudy variable days; eight of rain; nine of feather squall snow; eleven clear and fair. A changeable blustering month. If such weather should exist it bids fair for a good crop and good health.

PITTSBURGH, March 30th, 1876.

Special Closing out Sale

at auction of Solid gold goods Saturday afternoon and evening, April 1st, at
D. W. EVANS,
Department store, 87, Fifth avenue.

BURGLARY.

Over $400 Stolen.

A few evenings ago the residence of Geo. E. Hogg, Esq., of Brownsville, was burglarized, and $400 in money and valuables carried off. Had Mr. Hogg spent a few dollars in securing himself a lock-box in the Safe Deposit Company, of Fourth avenue, his money and valuables would not now be in possession of burglars, as this company offers its patrons nothing less than absolute security, and the robbery of its vaults is an impossibility. There are hundreds of others who are liable at any moment to be dispossessed of their valuables, and who for a small pittance yearly might rest in content and security. Beware in time.

J. B. Heard & Co.,
Closing out sale of
Dry Goods,
To quit business.

CLOSING SALE.

On and After Friday, March 31,

James B. Heard & Co. will occupy No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny, (formerly James Caldwell's) temporarily, to close out the balance of their stock. Still greater bargains will be offered. Sale to continue day by day until every article is disposed of. Many goods are reduced to one-half their actual cost.

Cotton Hosiery.

A full assortment just arrived; prices very low at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

J. B. Heard & Co.,
Closing out sale.
To quit business. MWF

J. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Commencement of the Annual Session Yesterday in Brown's Chapel.

Yesterday morning the annual conference of the Pittsburgh A. M. E. church commenced in Brown's chapel, at the corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, Allegheny. The presiding officer was Bishop Payne, of Xenia, Ohio. The opening religious services were conducted by Bishop Payne, Rev. Coleman, of Bellefonte, and Rev. Jones, of Uniontown. Rev. Cornellius Asbury was elected Secretary. Thirty-five delegates responded to the calling of the roll. The following committees were appointed:

On Finance—Revs. W. H. Brown, chairman; John G. Mitchell and J. A Thompson.

On Orders of Admission—Rev. Cornelius Asbury, Prof. Mitchell, John Coleman, C. E. Herbert and L. S. Jones.

On Sunday Schools—Revs. G. W. A. J. Phillips, B. Wheeler, T. A. Thompson.

On Councils, Stations and Missions—All the presiding elders, with Rev. W. H. Brown as chairman.

On Education—Professor J. G. Mitchell, W. H. Brown, C. Asbury, C. E. Herbert, Thos. A. Thompson.

On Temperance—L. L. Jones, Benj. Wheeler, T. F. Sampson.

Charges and Complaints—John Callman, Thomas B. Caldwell, Jeremiah M. Morris.

On Religious Worship—W. H. Brown, J. G. Mitchell, Thos. A. Thompson.

Reports were next submitted by ministers in relation to the amount of mission money collected during the year in their churches, and also concerning "dollar money." The latter is a sum that each member of every congregation is expected to pay annually for the support of the wives and families of deceased bishops and ministers.

The afternoon session was altogether occupied in the presentation of the reports of committees, which will be disposed of in regular order. The Conference meets again this morning, at nine o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It is not likely that Miss Howard will be able to appear again this week, and the management has accordingly made arrangements to produce "The Victor of Rhe" to-night, and to-morrow afternoon and evening. It is unnecessary to repeat the commendatory words we have already written concerning this very meritorious play of Mr. Gotthold's.

Library Hall.

Fortuitous circumstances seem to combine in favor of Carncross & Dixey's minstrels. Their entertainments are filling Library Hall every evening, and their performances are of a character that produce pleasure and enjoyment unmingled with any sense of aversion or dislike. The singing of Carncross and Eugene, together with the stump speech of Hughey Dougherty, are alone worth the price of admission.

Trimble's Varieties.

The company at Trimble's, in which the ballet troupe occupies a deservedly prominent position, last night gave a very fine exhibitions of the perfection to which the Terpsichorean art can be brought. This afternoon and evening performances will be given for the benefit of Manager Aims. He has many friends, and they will doubtless crowd the house.

ALLEGHENY SECEDERS.

The Eleventh Ward Wants Equalization—Not Particular About Separation.

A number of the property holders in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, have been working for some time to get their ward out of the city again. To do this they have had a bill presented to the State Senate to repeal the act annexing the ward to the city, and they had a resolution presented in the City Council requesting the Legislature to pass the bill. One of the principal objections to allowing the ward to secede was that the city had awarded the contract for improving McClure avenue, in that ward, and it is feared that if they go out the city can be made to pay for the entire improvement of the avenue. On Wednesday evening a meeting of the residents of the ward was held at Gerats's hotel, when a proposition was made that the property holders on the avenue agree to pay two-thirds of the cost of the improvement, and the other property holders in the ward pay the other third, but the proposition was not agreed to by but very few. It was then decided to ask Councils to adopt the law in relation to the equalization of the property in the city for taxable purposes. No further steps will be taken in regard to the secession this winter, and perhaps the matter will be dropped